BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1825. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 10th November last, in the Public Department.

Para. 12th,—A communication has been made to us, on the part of His Majesty's Government, of an application by certain owners of Vessels built at places within the limits of our Charter, not under our government or subject to Great Britain, which Vessels have been deprived by the operation of the Acts of 4th Geo. 4. cap. 41 and 80, of the exemption from penalty and forfeiture conveyed to them by the third section of the Act of 55 Geo. 3. cap. 116.

13th.—His Majesty's Government have communicated to us their opinion, that it was not intended by the Acts of 4th Geo. 4. to deprive these Vessels of the privilege reserved to them, and that instructions have been given to the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies, and to the officers of the navy, and of the customs, with a view to prevent the seizure of any Vessels which would have been protected, if the 3d section of the Act of 55 Geo. 3d cap. 116 had remained unrepealed.

14th,—His Majesty's Government have expressed a desire that the tenor of these instructions should be communicated to our several Governments in India, of which you will take note accordingly.

Published by Order of the
Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. PARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
15th May, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship OGLE CASTLE, will be closed on or about the 15th June.

CHAS. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE
20th May 1825.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

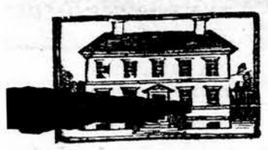
ON Sunday Morning next, being WHITSUNDAY, a Sermon will be preached at this Church by the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, in behalf of *the incorporated Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts*, after which a Collection will be made.

And on the Monday following, the friends of the Society are requested to meet the Bishop at St. Thomas's Church at *eleven o'clock*, for the purpose of forming an Archdeaconal Committee of the Society for this Presidency, when books will be prepared for the entry of Subscriptions and Donations.

GEO. BARNES,
ARCHDEACON.

BOMBAY,
16th May 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY, the 21st Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
BY ORDER OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE LATE
Mr. GABRIEL DE MELLO,
DECEASED,



ON the Premises, A SUBSTANTIAL well built and spacious UPPER ROOMED HOUSE with a Terrace Covered with Tiles, out Houses, well in the Compound, situated in the Oart Gurvady near Calbadevee. The Premises may be viewed at any time daily from 8 in the Morning to 5 in the Evening from and after the 18th instant.

ALSO

Will be put up a Stable with a Water Well near the Premises

A deposit of 20 per Cent on the amount of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down—other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 23d Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
FORTY CASES
OF
EUROPE PRINTED
CHINTZ,
OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
WM. PEILL Esq.
TERMS

OF sale ready money, and Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

N. B. The musters of the above may be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th Instant.
NEAR MUZZID BUNDER.

A QUANTITY of Barilla commonly called Sazey Khar, belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. PEILL, ESQ. The above will be put in Small Lots for the Convenience of Purchasers.

Terms.—Cash and to be cleared away immediately.

N. B.—Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 30th Instant,
THE
Household Furniture
&c.
OF THE LATE
JOHN BEST ESQ.
AT HIS
BUNGALOW ON THE ESPLANADE
NEAR THE COOPERAGE.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a few dozens of Wine, and various other articles.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a neat Tomjon, an Arab Saddle Horse—and also at 1 o'clock the Bungalow will be sold.

may be viewed from Friday the 27th Instant.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1825.

A CARD.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE, Hummum Street, No. 12, opposite to Messrs. Baxter and Co. begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has lately purchased the following Articles brought by the Ship Ogle Castle, Captain Weynton, which will be exposed for Sale at his Shop on Monday next.

Large Looking Glasses of various dimensions and qualities, in handsome pier frames, Richly ornamented Pillars, Gilt in Burnished gold, also Oral Hand Glasses in Mahogany frames. Drawings and Prints of Superior qualities, with and without Glasses, varnished in neat Gold Frames, amongst which are Battles of Vittoria and Queenston, the Surrender of Buonaparte, Quarter Deck of Queen Charlotte, Cornet, Eclipse, Mist, and Psyche, Battle of Waterloo, Interior and Exterior of Hougomont, Bees Wings, and Black Draught, also several Hunting and Shooting Prints, and various others.

He has also a few double Setts of highly finished Balanced Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Complete in Mahogany Cases.

Bombay, 20*th May* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 25th Instant, two Invoices of New Books, the greater Part neatly bound and lettered, Mitchell's Dictionary of History, Chemistry, and Mathematics, Chronology, Wonders of the Heavens, Wonders of the Earth, Voyages to different parts of the Globe, Robinson's Theological History, Public Characters, Robinson's Hume, All Religions, Seely's Ellora, Lord Orford's Memoirs, Moore's Epistles, Buck's Beauties, Dibden's Songs, Sheridan's Memoirs, Sentimental Journey, Tournament, Humphry Ravelin, Barker's Greece, Williams's Poems, New Edinburgh Review, Blaquiere's Greece, Talents of Buonaparte, Ireland's France, Gurney's Sectures, Oliver's Lexcion, Frankensteen, Rich and Poor, Our Village, Outcasts, Quenten Durward, Heraldic Anomalies, High Ways and Bye Ways, Spae-Wife, Maltravers, Lochiel, Ormond, Graces, Konnigsmark, Morning in Cork Street, Hermit in Prison, Thurtle's Spain, Jameson's General History, Rundalls' England, Encyclopidia of Wit, Encyclopedia of Songs, Saturm's Reflections with Plates, Jefferson's Tales, Essay on good Living, Rouge et Noir, Don Juan Canto 9 to 14, S. Homme Rouge, Tales of the Castle, Rouden's, Botany, Smith's Pirates, Regent Classics, Ovid, Martial, Lucius, Nepos, Sallust, Catullus, Frazer's Mountains, La Belle Assemblee Vols. 27 and 28, Pennies Minstrel, Secret Memoirs, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1825.

KEMPT & CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 28th instant at the House recently occupied by RICHARD JENKINS Esq, on Colaba, on the verge of the Parade.

Couches covered with Blue and other colored Damask, Jackwood Chairs, Jackwood Door Screens, with Green Silk, and Red Cloth, Wardrobes, Lamps, China Matting, and Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

N. B. Sale will commence at half past 11 A. M.

Bombay 21*st May* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE just received from Mr. Renner's manufactory at Bankote, a small quantity of very superior Castor Oil in Quart Bottles.

Bombay, 21*st May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 26th Instant,
The Remainder of 2 Cases of Cutlery,

CONSISTING of Penknives, Pocket Knives, and Scissars.

Three Crates of fine blue and white Earthenware.

Couches, Tables, Book-cases, Chairs, Bathing Tubs, Jackwood Cradle, China Tea Trays, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 21*st May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
OILMAN'S STORES
IMPORTED PER
OGLE CASTLE,

CONSISTING of best white Wine Vinegar, Sallad Oil, Assorted Pickles, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, best Durham Mustard, Reading and Harvey's Sauce &c.

AT MODERATE PRICE.

Meadows Street, 21*st May*, 1825.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT
Higgs and Briggs's
AUCTION ROOMS
IN THE FORT,
On THURSDAY, the 2d Proximo,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES,
BELONGING TO
A GENTLEMAN
DESIROUS TO DISPOSE OF HIS
RACING STUD;
SOME OF WHICH ARE ALREADY KNOWN
ON THE TURF.

		Height. H. I.	*Ages.*
	Reveller..	14. 2	....7 years.
	Griffin.....	15.	....5 years.
Maiden Horses.	W. A. horse..	14. 3	....5 years.
	W. A. horse..	14. ½	....5 years.
	Roan Colt. ...	14. 1½	rising 5 do.

Meadows Street, 21*st May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN ELEGANT Gold Watch Chain and Seals, ... Rs. 200
A Pearl Necklace, ... " 300
A Variety of French Snuff Boxes, ... Rs. 2 to 60

Meadows Street, 21*st May* 1825

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A ORIENTAL Double Barr with flint Locks by Smith, Rs. 300
A Set of Carriage harness with Plated mountings, ... Rs. 250
Saddle and Bridle by Laurie as good as new, ... Rs. 70

Meadows Street, 21*st May* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

ELEGANT Engraved Portraits, in Gilt frames, of Lord Amherst, Governor General of India, from an Original Painting by Sir Thomas Laurence.

JUST IMPORTED PER
OGLE CASTLE,
FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.
ALSO

Ackerman's "forget me not" a present for the New year containing four hundred pages and twelve Engravings.

The Art of Drawing on Stone by Hullmande.

Lithographic Drawing Book.

Thomson's Lunar and horary Tables.

Meadows Street, 21*st May* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN ELEGANT China Work Table, ... Rs. 150
Blackwood Cots with Mattresses &c. complete, ... Rs. 75 to 200
Jackwood, Do. Do. ..... Rs. 150

Meadows Street, 21*st May*, 1825.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day admitted Mr. GEORGE MACKINTOSH a Partner in our Establishment.

MACKINTOSH & CO.

CALCUTTA,
1*st May* 1825.

[redacted]GE ONLY
[redacted]NDON,
FINE SHIP
[redacted]E CASTLE,
OF 550 TONS,
James Weynton,
COMMANDER,
Will Sail on or about the 10th Proximo,

THIS Ship has very Superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars of which apply to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Ogle Castle requiring a Surgeon for the homeward voyage, any Gentleman of that profession requiring a passage will be treated with on liberal terms on application to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
AT
Dhorabjee Byramjee's
SHOP,
OPPOSITE TO THE
KING'S BARRACK PUNCHOUSE LANE

A SUPERFINE Fresh white and Black french Satin Received from Isle of France by Brig Bin Johnson and by Ship Le Constance, a quantity of Ebony wood, deep Black in Large sound at 5 Rs per cwt. the Ebony muster may be seen near Town Hall.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1825.

TICKETS for Sale at the Office of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO. at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 18*th May* 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 19*th May* 1825.

[redacted]
HAS FOR SALE
AT HIS STABLES
THE FOLLOWING
WELL KNOWN
RACERS:
ACTIVE,
PLOUGHBOY,
SHAMROCK,
FAIRPLAY,
CLOUD.
ALL WARRANTED SOUND.

Bombay, 21*st May* 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Mr. PATRICK STEWART,

PALE Sherry in Butts and Hhds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith Son's and Co. at per Butt of 128 Gallons Rs. 750.

Madeira from Gordon Duff and Co. and other Houses Vintage 1816 at per Pipe of 110 Gallons Rs. 500.

Cape Madeira in Pipes and half Pipes imported in May 1824 at per Pipe Rs. 150.

Bombay, 5*th May* 1825.

Advertisement.

MESSRS ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, and CO, will receive the names of Subscribers and act as Agents for the SINGAPORE CHRONICLE at this Presidency.

The Singapore Chronicle is published on a single Quarto sheet, and a Price Current will be circulated with each paper. The charge per quarter is seven rupees.

Bombay, 18*th May*, 1825.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN G. ARDEN, in Charge of the 8th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the Effects of the late LIEUT C. PAVIN, of the same Regiment has, after paying Regimental Debts, Servants' Wages, &c. remitted the balance of three Hundred and twenty seven Rupees and four Reas to the Sub-Treasurer.

Ahmedabad, 8*th May*, 1825.

Advertisement.

THAT FELECIANO JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant having purchased from Messrs. JOANNA STOTSOMEBURGH also of the same place a lower roomed DWELLING HOUSE situate without the Town Walls in the Street called Agiary adjoining the House of Mr. Lourenco de Silva, any person or persons having claim, mortgage, or inheritable right are hereby required to make the same known to the said FELECIANO JOSEPH DE SOUZA at the Office of Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. with 14 days from this date,—otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted..

Bombay, 21*st May* 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

ફરંગી ફેલશીઆનો જુશેફ દે શીજા શ્રી ખુબજીનો રેહેવાશીજે એ ઘણીએ શ્રી ખુબજીવાલી ફરંગણ મીશતરીશ જુહાના જશતાતશઅબરા પાશેથી ધેહેર એક રેહેવાનુ નીચી બાંધણીનુ વેચાતુ લીધુછે— એ ધેહેર શ્રી બાહારફોટ અગીઆરીનાં સોહોલામાં મીશતર લોરાનશો દે શીલવાનાં ધેહેરને લગતુછે— એ ઉપર ફરએહફલો ફ અગાર લોફોનો દાવો અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર વારશો પોચતો ફોએતો તે ધણીઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ફેલીશીઆનો જોશેફ દે સોજાને મીશીઅરશ શાહાતન માલફલમની ફુમપ નીની ફાકીશમાં જાહેર ફરે— તેઆરપછી એ દાવો ફળુલ ફરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૨૧ મી એ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE LEIGHLER late of Bombay Gentleman deceased, may be granted to MARIAN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 12th day of May 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of VIRZLOLL TRECUMDASS late of Bombay hindoo deceased, may be granted to VULLUB TRECUMDASS of Bombay hindoo Inhabitant, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 12th day of May 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ખુબજીવાલો દીન કુમરનાર વીરજખાલ તરીકમદશાની મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાં મુલેવા શાકુ દીન કુ વલબ તરીકમદશા શ્રી ખુબજીનો રેહેવાશીજે એ ઘણીએ શ્રી ખુબજી નીશ્રુપરીમ ફોરટ આપ જુડીફેટર માં અરજ કીધોછે જે અહને આપે— એ વાશતે શરવે લોફો એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ *

તા ૧૨ મી એપ્રીએ ૧૮૨૫

A CARD.

ON account of the numerous complaints of the heavy postage incurred in transmitting the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST by Dawk to Subscribers in the interior, the Publisher is under the necessity of intimating that the future numbers will not be forwarded, as heretofore, by that conveyance; and begs that Subscribers will arrange with their Agents at the Presidency to receive their Copies, as they are published.

Bombay Courier Office,
21st May 1825.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Goods and Chattels of JOHN COLLINS MUNRO, Esquire, late a Civil Servant in the Honorable Company's Service on their Madras Establishment, deceased, (with his Testamentary paper writings annexed) having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to the Honorable Major General Sir THOMAS MUNRO, Knight Commander of the Bath, the Governor of Fort Saint George, as the Uncle and only next of Kin in India of the deceased.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or otherwise holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are requested forthwith to State their claims, pay their Debts and deliver up the said property to Messrs. BINNY and Company of Madras Merchants, as the Agents of the said Administrator.

ORIEL VIVEASH,
PROCTOR.

MADRAS,
2D MAY 1825.

MHOW TURF
SECOND MEETING,

FIRST DAY MONDAY 6TH *FEBRUARY* 1826.

FIRST DAY,
1ST RACE.

A MAIDEN SWEEPTAKES of 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, with Rupees ( ) from the Fund for Arab horses that never Started for Plate &c P. P. *Heats* 2 *Miles* carrying 8-10-to be kept open till 1st January 1826.

Already 6 *Subscribers.*

2D RACE.

THE MHOW TURF PLATE of Rupees ( ) from the Fund. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs for all Arab horses that have never won.—*Heats* 2 *miles* Weight for age.

3D RACE.

THE COLTS PLATE, of Rs. ( ) from the Fund entrance 3 Gold Mohurs,—*Heats* 1½ *miles*, Weight for age, 3 Colts or no race.

SECOND DAY.
1ST RACE.

COL. WILSON'S GOLD CUP, value 100 Guineas for all Arab Horses that have never won, entrance 4 Gold mohurs,—*Heats* 2 *miles* carrying 9 St.

2ND RACE.

THE MINISTER'S PLATE, of Rs. [redacted] Gold mohurs entrance for all Horses to be Handicapped by the Stewards,—*Heats, once round the Course.*

3RD RACE.

THE HUNTERS STAKES, of Rs. ( ) from the Fund for all Horses carrying 10 St. *Heats* 3 *miles* entrance 2 Gold mohurs, the winner to be sold for 800 Rs. if challenged within half an hour after the Race.

THIRD DAY.
1ST RACE.

THE MALWA STAKES, for all Horses of Rs ( ) from the Fund entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.—*Heats* 2 *miles* weight for age.

2D RACE.

HIS HIGHNESS MULHAR ROW HOLKAR'S PLATE of Rs. 1000 for all Horses carrying 9 st. *Heats* 3 *Miles.*

3D RACE.

THE GIVE and TAKE of Rs. ( ) for all Horses weight for inches *heats* 1½ *miles* entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

FOURTH DAY.
1ST RACE.

THE BEATEN PLATE of Rs. ( ) for all Horses that have saved their distance during the meeting to be weighted by the Stewards entrance 3 Gold Mohurs, *Heats* 1½ *miles.*

2D RACE.

THE PONEY PL[redacted]Rs. ( ) for all ponies 13 hands [redacted] under, *once round Course*, Catch[redacted]

3D RACE.

THE UNTRAINED PLATE for horses that have not been in training during the Season of Rs. ( ), *Heats* 1½ *miles*. entrance 3 Gold Mohurs To be Handicapped by the Stewards.

J. MARTIN,
Secretary

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 167, of 1825. Captain Thomas Palin of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry is appointed Secretary to the Military Fund in succession to Captain William Black, proceeded on furlough to Europe,

No. 168, of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the appointment of Lieutenant C. J. Westley to be Adjutant to the left wing of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Ahmednuggur from the 4th January last.

The following further appointments are made in supercession of the former so long as the wings of the Regiment may remain detached, Lieutenant C. J. Westley to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the left wing of the 20th Regiment and Lieutenant R. Bulkley to be Adjutant,—Date of Appointment 1st May.

Bombay Castle, 17*th May* 1825.

No. 169, of 1825. The following Limits of the Baroda Cantonments having been decided on by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in concurrence with the Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guicowar, a description of them is published for General information,

The North East Angle of the cantonment of Baroda is marked by a line of 4 Mango Trees; the farther-most of which bears from the Right Picquet N. N. W. ¼ W. 640. yards. From hence the boundary runs nearly as under, viz. W. by S. 697, yards. S. S. W. ¼ W. 350, yards, W. by S. ½ S. 327, yards along a line of 5 mango trees. S. by E. ½ E. 264, yards taking in the tank and Portuguese Chapel, S. W. ¼ W. 444, yards excluding the village of Neizampoor W. ¼ S. 267, yards to the Nullah near the burying ground. S. S. E. ¼ S. 328, yards along the Nullah to the large wooden bridge, Here the Boundary turns E. ½ N. 522 yards meeting the small Nullah which it then follows S. ¼ W. 660, yards to within a short distance of a large mound of Earth from hence E. ½ N. 552 yards to the new brick bridge on the Residency road, the Nullah under which carries the boundary to the River which continues it till it arrives opposite the Right Picquet, from whence a Line drawn to the 4 mango trees first mentioned will complete the Circuit of the cantonment.

Bombay Castle, 17*th May* 1825.

No. 170, of 1825. The following appointment is made by the Governor in Council.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant M. M. Shaw to be Adjutant.—Date of appointment 12th May 1825.

Bombay Castle, 17*th May* 1825.

No. 171, of 1825. A Royal salute to be fired at all stations under this Presidency in honor of the capture of the Enemy's principal fortified position and Camp at Donabew with all their Artillery Stores, and the greater part of their war boats, by the combined Land & Naval Forces serving in Ava under the Command of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell K. C. B. and Captain Alexander C. B. on the 2d April.

Bombay Castle, 19*th May* 1825.

No 172, of 1825. Captain Molesworth Assistant Commissary General is permitted to remain at the Presidency on his present allowances for the purpose of completing a Mahratta Dictionary on which he is employed.

Captain Reynolds will act as Assistant Commissary whilst Captain Molesworth is so employed.

Captain Holland of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed a Sub Assistant Commissary General vice Stamper deceased.

Lieutenant R. Payne of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry will act as a Sub-Assistant Commissary during the time Captain Reynolds may be acting in the superior grade.

Captain R. Waite who was appointed as a Sub-Assistant Commissary by the General orders of the 26th April 1823 is confirmed from that date.

The Office of Deputy Commissary General, having been abolished from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Hull's return to Europe, is to be struck off the Returns of that Establishment.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,
30th May 1825.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee, appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants, that Mr. Alexander Seton, who arrived in India on the 29th of September 1824, has been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

31ST MARCH 1825.

Mr. A. Elphinston, Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. H. G. Burnett, Assistant Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

Mr. G. Grant, Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

16TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. G. C. Houlton, Acting Register at Dharwar.

20TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. W. P. LeGeyt, Acting Register at Poona.

Mr. H. Young, Acting Second Register at Poona.

25TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. C. Montgomerie, Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

30TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. W. Stubbs, Acting Judge and Criminal Judge at Broach.

Mr. H. H. Glass, Acting Second Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut.

4TH MAY 1825.

Mr. W. Richardson, Acting Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Northern Conkan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

21ST APRIL 1825.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, Acting Sub Treasurer and General Pay Master.

25TH APRIL 1825.

Mr. H. G. Oakes, Sub Accountant General and Civil Auditor and Deputy Commercial and Military Accountant and Deputy Revenue and Judicial Accountant and Assistant Sub Treasurer and General Pay Master.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT
FINANCE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17*th May* 1825.

Mr. H. G. Oakes, Assistant to Sub-Treasurer and General Paymaster.

CORRESPONDENTS.

No room for Correspondents [redacted] present number.

We have made every enquiry, but we cannot inform AN OLD AND ESTEEMED FRIEND *whether or not the Packets by the Bombay Merchant have reached England in safety.*

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on 08 April, 2017

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 21ST, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 8¾d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

In our present number we have made numerous extracts from the Madras papers which contain the latest news from England. Under our Bengal head will be found Sir A. Campbell's despatches relative to the fall of Donebew, and also those of Colonel Cotton and Major Sale detailing the operations on the Irrawaddy and against Bassein. We have also inserted an address to Mr. Adam from a large body of the most respectable inhabitants of Calcutta.

The latest news received from South America via Calcutta is of the most cheering description. The Royalist General Canterac with his force had surrendered to the independants and the provinces of South America were virtually free. Much time, patience, temper, and disinterested patriotism are still however required to fix the different constitutions on a solid and permanent basis.

Our readers will peruse with pleasure and satisfaction in our subsequent columns a Report from the Native School Book Society of this Presidency, announcing that the liberality of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has placed in its hands the means of distributing premiums for translations and original essays in the Marat,ha and Goojerattee languages, the two dialects prevalent in the territories subject to this establishment. The boon thus conferred is like charity, twice blessed—it blesseth those who give and those who receive, for if it is true that education and the diffusion of learning tend to soften and humanize the manners of mankind, and to destroy those selfish and contracted feelings, that are almost always the accompaniments of ignorance, surely then, no greater blessing can be bestowed upon a people, than to throw open to them those stores and treasures of knowledge, the fruits of which, though they may be slow in ripening, are certain to attain ultimate maturity, and to add to the general happiness, civilization, and moral improvement, of those among whom they are destined to flourish. It is also now time to shew to other countries, and to the natives themselves, that India is not merely considered in the light of a conquered province, from which an annual revenue is all that is required, but that by the diffusion of education, the encouragement of learning, and the introduction of a knowledge of the arts and sciences, her happiness, prosperity and dignity, as a nation, are objects of deep interest and anxiety with her foreign rulers. We trust that the munificent example displayed by the Government will stimulate individuals to promote the interests and forward the objects of a society, whose labours are likely to lead to such beneficial and important consequences, but which, to produce their full effect, require a general and active cooperation and assistance. That the natives of India, under a proper system of education, are capable of comprehending and appreciating the higher moral and scientific truths, there cannot be a doubt. Captain Jervis, the secretary to the Society, whose exertions in its cause have been unwearied has found most of the Hindoo boys remarkable for their rapid acquirement of mathematical knowledge; and as this circumstance indicates a healthy vigour in the noblest of all the mental powers, the reasoning faculty, we have a right to conclude that the other qualities of the mind are not less perfect. It is the diffusion of knowledge alone which can ultimately promote those moral changes which are required; which can shew the baseness of falsehood, deceit, and ingratitude; which can display the beauty of charity and humanity, and which can gradually root out those cruel and degrading superstitions, which, though in some degree giving way, still disgrace many of the casts and tribes of this country

But though moral improvement and the destruction of superstition, may be expected to follow as the result of the diffusion of knowledge, still no attempt is made by the Society to effect these objects by any interference with religious opinions. The simple advancement of education is the sole object of its exertions, and there is no sect or denomination of people, to whom the benefits of its labours and assistance are denied. But there are, perhaps, people, who doubt altogether the benefits of education, in increasing the happiness and advancing the moral improvement of the natives of India, and who even think that in adopting means to obtain these objects, we are only constructing an engine, which will one day operate with fatal effect against ourselves. To people with these opinions we would simply ask---Are Scotland and Switzerland less happy and moral, and more turbulent and rebellious, than the people in Spain and Ireland? It is not because the inhabitants of these countries are Catholics, nor owing intirely to bad Government, that they are reduced to such a state of misery and degradation, but because they are ignorant and superstitious.

In regard to the selection of books, much difficulty must have been experienced in choosing from the immense mass of British & foreign literature and science, those works which appeared most fit to promote the objects of the Society. Although a list of select publications has been given, it is not the intention of the Society to exclude works not contained in the catalogue annexed to the Report, and it may not be uninteresting to our readers to be made acquanted with some tranlations of scientific works, which have partly issued from, or are at present in the press. The following is a list of the most important. Dr. Hutton's Arithmetic in Marat,ha and Goojeratee, Colonel Pasley's Practical Geometry, and Dr. Hutton's Mensuration in the same languages, Dr. Hutton's Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Trigonometrical Tables, in Marat,ha, besides a number of other minor works. The schools under the Society are in three languages, English, Marat,ha, and Goojeratee, and the plan of tuition is founded on the systems of Lancaster and Bell. The progress of the pupils in some instances has been wonderful, and would be still greater if there was a proper supply of books. To those who wish to study the Marat,ha language, Colonel Kennedy's Marat,ha Dictionary will afford great facilities, but a Goojeratee Dictionary is still a desideratum, which we however trust will soon be supplied. We are ourselves advocates for propagating knowledge in the languages of the country, as it is only in this way that it can ever be generally diffused and made universally beneficial. As another proof of the capabilities of the natives in the acquirement of scientific knowledge, we have only to mention the great progress which many of the pupils in the Government Institution have made in Mathematics, Astronomy, and Physics and which, with other instances of similar proficiency, affords ample encouragement to proceed with zeal and activity in the work which has been begun. But there is s i another grand and important objec which we had almost forgot to mention and which is involved in the question o promoting native education. If the inhabitants of India are ever destined to take any share in the Government of the country, a privilege to which we have a right to suppose they will sooner or later be admitted, surely it is our duty gradually to fit them for the part they may be called upon to act, by enlarging and liberalizing their minds, by communicating to them just notions of Government, and by teaching them the true sources from which the prosperity and happiness of nations are derived. Unless they are enlightened on these subjects, their exertions, whatever may be the part they are called upon to perform, can never either be useful to us, or beneficial to their countrymen. The present report has been translated into the Marat,ha and Goojerattee languages, and it is to be hoped that the natives will unite heartily in the cause of education, and that the example of liberal feeling that has already done honour to some of the most respectable of their body, will be generally followed by all classes. We may, perhaps, soon again allude to this subject, and cannot in the mean time, in allusion to the progress of knowledge in India, make a more appropriate conclusion than in the language of Sir John Malcolm. "Let us, "(says he) therefore calmly proceed in "a course of gradual improvement; and "when our rule ceases for cease it must "(though probably at a remote period,) "as the natural consequence of our success in the diffusion of knowledge we "shall as a nation have the proud "boast that we have preferred the civilization to the continued subjection of India When our power is gone, our name "will be revered; for we shall leave a "moral monument more noble and imperishable than the hand of man ever "constructed."

In a former number we were induced, from a request which was made to us, to bring to the notice of our readers certain misrepresentations contained in the Oriental Herald, relative to the cause of the suspension of the gentlemen of the Bombay Bar. The following remarks on the statement we then made are from the Calcutta Scotsman of the 27th April.

"We republish from the Bombay Courier "some observations relative to an article "from the ORIENTAL HERALD, which appeared in the SCOTSMAN some few weeks "ago. Of the circumstances of the case we "of course know nothing of our own knowledge, our remarks being entirely grounded "on the assumed correctness of the article "in the ORIENTAL HERALD, which after "all may prove to contain nothing but the "truth. We may, however, be wrong, and "shall be exceedingly glad to have the sentiments of *all* our Bombay cotemporaries, "if they have the manliness to utter them: "in the mean time we must remark that our "cotemporary of the BOMBAY COURIER, "has not the shadow of a ground to assume, "as we presume he intends to do, the wilful "falsehood of the Editor of the ORIENTAL "HERALD, for he well knows that if he "himself received information authenticated "by the signature of any respectable individual of such and such events having "taken place in Calcutta, he would comment "and argue on them as true, without ever "suspecting that they could be the reverse. "Does not our cotemporary of the BOMBAY "COURIER know and feel this? and if he "does, how has he the assurance to accuse "another man of wilful falsehood, unless he "can at the same time prove that he did not "receive his information from a source on "which he thought he could depend. If "our cotemporary sets at naught the precept "which directs us to "do as we would be "done by," and despises the lowly virtue of "Christian charity, at least let him have "some little regard to his own character for "gentlemanly courtesy, and acknowledge "that the Editor of the ORIENTAL HERALD "may by possibility have been misinformed, "and retract a charge of falsehood so groundlessly, and we must add so presumtuously, "advanced"

There is nothing we so thoroughly detest as editorial wrangling, but we feel ourselves bound to make a few observations on the above quotation, in which *coutesy* and *candour* an equally conspicuous. Our cotemporary of the Scotsman assumes that it was our intention to bring an accusation of wilful falshood against the editor of the Oriental Herald,—an assumption he could only have made at a time when his mental optics were dimmed by a paroxysm of illnature. We were ourselves almost entirely ignorant of every circumstance connected with the suspension of the gentlemen of the Bar. We were merely requested and authorised to state, that the account in the Oriental Herald, as far as it went to make the suspension appear a consequence of the disputes about fees, was false and utterly untrue.—We beg to repeat that such is the case, without wishing to insinuate any accusation of wilful falsehood on the part of the editor of the Oriental Herald.—If an Editor publishes a narrative trusting to information, which afterwards proves to be false, the narrative is not the less false because the editor, in giving it to the public, believed it true. But our cotemporary says, that for all he knows, the account in the Oriental Herald may still prove true!!—If so, then the statement, we were authorised to give, is not only false but wilfully so. The delicacy of the insinuation is in unison with the whole paragraph, and we would sincerely advise the editor of the Scotsman not to expose himself [illegible] future by permitting his temper to get the better of his judgment, or at all events allowing the former to obtain such a victory as it evidently did when he wrote the extract we have quoted. But we are not the only party envolved in the editorial *furor* of the Scotsman. He appears inclined to quarrel with our unoffending neighbours,—talks to them in a style of arrogance, and calls upon them, *if they have the manliness to utter them*, to state their opinions. Our cotemporary of the Gazette, however, not approving of the tone in which the solicitation was made, has declined the honor of making any communication on the subject, and we trust the Scotsman is convinced that the manliness and independence of Bombay editors has not suffered diminution from their happening to breathe the air of a subordenate Presidency. In conclusion, and in perfect good humour, we beg to say, that in expressing our sentiments and opinions on any subject whatever, it is a matter of perfect indifference to us, whether they are in unison with, or opposed to those of the editor of the Scotsman.

We intend to avoid, as much as possible. the species of folly alluded to by Horace in the following quotation.

Est genus unum
Stultitiæ, nihilum metuenda timentis.

We have received the Nov. number of the Oriental Herald, which does not contain any thing very interesting. There is still the same want of taste and judgment as ever. displayed in mixing up the liberty of the press and the bitterness of private feeling and disappointed hopes with every subject which is discussed; the consequence of which is, that the reader loses all confidence in the Editor's candour and impartiality, even in cases where neither of these qualities may be wanting. In the discussion on the occurences at Hydrabad, the arguments are all on one side, and little or no information is obtained from its perusal as to the real merits of the case. One thing that struck us as extraordinary certainly, and which we were not aware of before, was the circumstance of the state of the Calcutta money market in 1820 obliging the Supreme Government to grant the Company's guarantee to a loan bearing interest at 16 per cent per annum, as at the very same time we believe the Nizam under such a guarantee might have obtained as much money as he required from this side of India at 8 per cent. It is however, useless to discuss the subject, as, till a person has perused the documents connected with it, it is impossible a fair and just opinion can be given. We are happy that the Editor of the Oriental Herald has discovered his mistake relative to Cursetjee Monackjee's having been threatened that he would be turned off the island. As a substitute for Cursetjee, however, we have another respectable individual, name not mentioned, and half a dozen others, names not known!!!

Without any intention either of supporting or controverting the infant science of Phrenology, we beg to lay before our readers who are interested in its progress, some facts regarding it, with which, perhaps, they are unacquainted, and which have excited great interest in France, where the subject appears first to have been agitated. About the beginning of 1822, Mr. Flourens, a young French physician, laid before the Parisian Academy the result of some experiments, from which he undertook to prove that the only uses of the cerebellum were to regulate the muscular motions of the human body, and assist in conveying the impressions of sense to the sensorium, and that, that organ had nothing to do with sensation and volition, which had their seat in the cerebral lobes. His doctrines soon became the object of much interest in the medical *coteries of* Paris, partly on account of their intrinsic importance, and partly because it was discovered that some of them had been advanced thirteen years before by an Italian of the name of Rolando, then professor of medicine at Sasarri in Sardinia. Mr. Flourens was prevented, by a long illness, from prosecuting his researches, but as to the correctness of his facts and inferences we can only say that his experiments were repeated before a commission of the academy of sciences consisting of Cuvier, Portal, Berthollet, Pinel, and Dumeril, who agree that he made his proposition good. As the experiments alluded to, tended to impugn the Doctrines of Gall, he has become the mortal antagonist of the new theories that have been deduced from them. "Incensed to find his organs of love, philoprogenetiveness, and many other propensities and noble faculties, all snatched from his hands to make up one poor paltry machine for regulating the baser bodily motions, and another, equally contemptible, for conveying to the mind the impressions of sense, he has vehemently resisted such an appropriation, and has endeavoured to obstruct his adversary's progress with several objections." These objections are, however, described as not carrying with them much weight, and as the celebrated Magendie and other French Physicians are busy making researches on the subject of the Physiology of the nervous system, we [illegible] and bye to be made acquainted with the result of their labours, and the ultimate effect of this new assault on the theories of the craniologists."*

In our last we mentioned that a fire had broken out near the Museed bunder, and had done considerable damage. We have to announce another occurrence of the same kind, and near the same place, within the last few days. We are inclined to agree in the opinion, that such frequent instances of fire do not all originate in accident, but are sometimes the consequence of design. We sincerely trust if such is the case that the perpetrators of an act the most diabolical in the catalogue of human crimes, will be discovered and brought to condign punishment. The loss of property occasioned by the last fire is, we understand very great.

There has been a dreadful inundation at Glasgow. The water was three feet deep in Jamaica street, and the same depth in the Gorbals and Goose Dubs.

BOMBAY NATIVE SCHOOL BOOK AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

REWARDS FOR TRANSLATIONS, ORIGINAL ESSAYS, &c.

The Society feels the greatest pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the liberality of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has placed at its command the means for distributing premiums to any person who shall produce the *best translation* into the Marat,ha or Goojratee languages of particular Books, either in the Elementary or Higher Branches of Learning, whether intended for the use of Schools or Adults: or in like manner, shall furnish approved *original compositions* directly in either of the Native dialects above mentioned, or Hindoostanee under certain restrictions.

Of the rewards guaranteed, the scale for Translations, Books, and Essays, of a simple rudimental nature, will extend from one hundred (100) to four hundred (400) Rupees: and that for Translations, Books, and Essays, of a superior description, from two thousand (2000) to five thousand (5,000) Rupees.

Where extraordinary works are tendered that merit, in the opinion of the Society, a premium greater than the sum of (5000) Rupees, the case will be referred, with a specification of the reward judged suitable, to the

* Ed. Med. and Surg. Jour. January 1824. The language is almost entirely that of the Journal.

favorable notice of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The subjects for composition, and the Books for translation, are suggested in the sequel; and as the sphere of the Society's operations must chiefly be accounted within the Provinces, and amongst the People whose native dialect is Marat,ha or Goojratee, it must be distinctly understood that the *essential requisitions* are in these two languages.

The reception of works in Hindoostanee will be confined to particular topics, the number of people being comparatively few who read this language, and publications in it being already numerous, and easily procurable from Calcutta. For Translation, the Society *invites* English Essays, having particular reference to this Country, its People, Manners, &c. In translating English works it is necessary particularly to point out, that in almost all cases they must undergo *partial* alterations to adapt them to the habits and manners of the natives.

The Society, however, does not mean to prescribe a positive limitation to the subjects and Books enumerated; but where a person selects for his labors any other not herein specified, a prospectus of the work is requested to be transmitted to the Secretary for the consideration and approval of the Society. The Society will also from time to time advertise for such other works as its wants may prescribe.

Competition is implied; but with a view to prevent discouragement, and unnecessary expenditure of the time and money of any one who is willing to promote in this manner the objects of the Society's Institution, the Society invites such person to give notice to the Secretary, of the name of the work or undertaking contemplated; of the language in which it is to appear; and of the probable time in which it may be expected to be finished: that on the receipt of this information the Secretary may communicate to him the advisability of procecuting or relinquishing his project, and when rival caudidates present themselves for the same identical work, that the Secretary may duly apprize the several parties; that every fair allowance of time may be granted for the completion of each person's labors, and the Society be enabled eventually to make the necessary comparisons, and finally adjudge a reward to the best (1).

The judgment of the Society upon any production, and the reward assigned, shall be decisive, and the author of any work which is accepted, will be required to make over to the Society a fair copy of the same, leaving the publication of it at its option. It is to be understood that the Balbod,h character must be used for Marat,ha and Goojratee works, and either Balbod,h or the Persian for books in Hindoostanee.

In the native Languages specified for works, the commonly accepted vernacular dialects must be used to their *fullest extent*, to the exclusion of an unnecessary display of any learned tongue: where, however, these dialects are deficient in the means of expression, words must be supplied from their cognate languages; Sunskrit for Marat,ha and Goojrathee, simple Persian for Hindoostanee, [illegible] of words [illegible] English must necessarily be admitted [illegible] where neither the current nor cognate langua[illegible] furnish them directly or by composition.

In order to conciliate the public opinion of the Natives, and induce a taste for reading, it suggests itself to the Society to recommend, as most salutary to its literary coadjutors, the connexion of their favorite studies with objects of manifest utility. But the preference thus recommended is not designed to be observed to the exclusion of works of mere amusement, which will be received, *so long as they contain nothing exceptionable.*

By Order of the Society,
GEO. JERVIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 8th April, 1825.

REQUISITIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Letters prefixed denote the Language in which they are required; M. for Marat,ha; G. for Goojratee; and H. for Hindoostanee.

LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION.

A Dictionary of Marat,ha and English,
———"———English and Marat,ha,
———"———Goojratee and English,
———"———English and Goojratee,
———"———Marat,ha for the use of Natives,
———"———Goojratee for the use of Do.
A Grammar of the Marat,ha Language for the use of the Natives.
———"———of the Goojratee Language for the use of the Natives.
———"———Marat,ha and English,
———"———Goojratee and English.
Critical Observations, Nomenclature of Terms in the Arts and Sciences &c. tending to illustrate, improve, and enlarge the Marat,ha and Goojratee Languages.
A Treatise or Treatises on Composition in the Marat,ha and Goojratee Languages.

RURAL ECONOMY, ARCHITECTURE, THE FINE ARTS &c.

M. G. H. Any Description of the rural Economy of the Provinces of Maharashtra and Goojrat (Original).

M. G. H. Do. do. Architecture of the Hindoos and Musselmans in the same Provinces. (Original)
M. G. H. Do. do. of the state of Practical Building, Mensuration of artificers' work amongst the same People. (Original)
M. G. H. Nicholson's Carpenter's and Joiner's Assistant.
M. G. H. The Mechanic's Library in parts.
M. G. Tredgold's Principles of Carpentry.
M. G. Vicat on Cements.
M. G. H. The Book of Trades.
M. G. Craig's Lectures on Drawing and Painting.
M. G. Fergusson's Perspective.
M. G. Taylor's Treatise on Drawing.
M. G. Elme's Lectures on Architecture.
M. G. Rondélet Art de bâtir.
M. G. A Treatise on Music according to the European System.

MATHEMATICS.

M. G. Morrison's Elements of Book Keeping,
M. G. Barlow's Theory of Numbers,
M. G. Doctor Hutton's Course of Algebra,
M. G. Euler's Algebra,
M. G. Legendre Géométrie,
M. G. Playfair's Edition of Euclid's Elements,
M. G. Bonnycastle's Mensuration,
M. G. Cagnoli Traité de Trigonométrie, traduit de l'Italien, par M. Chompré.
M. G. La Croix Course of Mathematics. Traité élémentaire, d'arithmetique, Elémens d'Algébre, Elémens de Géométrie, Traité élémentaire de Trigonométrie Rectiligne et Spherique, et d'application de l'Algèbre a la Géométrie. Complément des Elémens d'Algèbre. Complément des Elémens de Geométrie, ou Elémens de Géométrie descriptive. Traité Elémentaire de Calcul différentiel et de Calcul Integral. Traité Essais sur l'enseignment en général, er sur celui des Mathematiques en particulier, ou Manière d'etudier et d'enseigner les Mathematiques. Traité Elémentaire dú Calcul des probabilités.

ASTRONOMY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

M. G. Squire's Grammar of Astronomy,
M. G. The Wonders of the Heavens,
M. G. Keith on the Globes,
M. G. Fergusson's Astronomy (Brewster's Edition.)
M. G. Woodhouse's Astronomy,
M. G. Laplace Exposition du Système du Monde. Pond's Translation.
M. G. Delambre Traité complet d'Astronomie Théorique et Pratique.
M. G. Goldsmith's Popular Geography,
M. G. Myer's New System of Geography,
M. G. Puissant Traité de Géodésie,
M. G. Do. Traité de Topogr[illegible]ie,
M. G. Bezout Traité de Navigation,
M. G. Maps. Goldsmith's Geographical and Astronomical Atlas. Thompson's General Atlas, Arrowsmith's large Map of the World, Do. do. do. India.
M. G. A Comparison of the Hindoo and European System of Astronomy, (original.)
M. G. Ditto of the Hindoo and European Systems of Geography (original).
M. G. Vince's Introduction to Astronomy in the Preface to Pinkerton's Geography.
M. G. La-Croix on the Projection of Maps, in the Preface to Pinkerton's Geography.

PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL, EXPERIMENTAL AND MECHANICAL.

M. G. Conversations on Philosophy,
M. G. Mitchell's Elements of Natural Philosophy.
M. G. Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
M. G. Bridge's Mechanics,
M. G. Gregory's Treatise on Mechanics,
M. G. Poisson Traité de Mécanique,
M. G. Gregory's Translation of M. Haüys Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
M. G. Robison's Mechanical Philosophy,
M. G. Translations of Extracts from the Shilp Shastur.

CHEMISTRY.

M. G. Conversations on Chemistry,
M. G. Park's Chemical Catechism,
M. G. Mitchell's Chemical Dictionary,
M. G. Accum's Chemical Tests,
M. G. —Do. ——Do.—Amusements,
M. G. Thomson's Elements of Chemistry,
M. G. ——Do.—Chemistry,
M. G. Murray's Chemistry,
M. G. Translations of Extracts from Hindoo Treatises on Chemistry,
M. G. Chaptal's Chemistry applied to the Arts.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PARTICULAR PHYSICS.

M. G. Bingley's Animal Biography,
M. G. Do. Useful Knowledge,
M. G. Do. Introduction to Botany,
M. G. Conversations on Botany,
M. G. Wildenow's Botany,
M. G. Huber on Ants,
M. G. " on Bees,
M. G. Brande's Outlines of Geology,
M. G. Cuvier's Theory of the Earth,
M. G. Bakewell's Geology,
M. G. Elements of Mineralogy,
M. G. Jameson's Mineralogy,
M. G. Extracts from Hindoo works,
M. G. Elementary Dissertations on Anatomy, Physiology, and Medicine, adapted particularly to this country.

CIVIL HISTORY &c. AND JURISPRUDENCE.

M. G. Any short History of India,
M. G. H. Authentic Memoirs of any distinguished characters in Hindoostan Ancient or Modern (Original).
M. G. H. Any Authentic Antiquities of Hindoostan.
M. G. Mirati Sicunderi, a History of Goojrat.
M. G. A History of the Marat,has (original),
M. G. ——Do.———Orme's History.
M. G. H. Any Authentic Modern History of Goojrat (original).
M. G. Ayeen Akburry.
M. G. Goldsmith's History of Rome,
M. G. ——Do.——Do.——Greece.
M. G. ——Do.——Do. — England.
M. G. H. Extracts or an Abridgement of Malcolm's Persia.
M. G. H. ———Do.———Do.——— Elphinstone's Cabul.
M. G. ———Do.———Do.——— Wilke's Mysore.
M. G. H. Any Succinct Account of Arabia and other countries to the North-west of India.
M. G. H. ———Do.———of China, Burma, and the Eastern Archipelago.
M. G. H. Adam's Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries.
M. G. H. Treatise on Hindoo Law as practised in the Courts of Adawlut under the Presidency of Bombay.
M. G. H. ——Do.——Musselman Law.
M. G. H. Colonel Kennedy's Treatise on Martial Law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. G. A Treatise on the improved Method of Managing Schools.
M. G. Pinnock's School Books.
M. G. do. Catechism.
M. G. Select Papers from the British Essayists.
M. G. Baldwin's Select Fables.
M. G Amusing Tales, Fables, &c. (Original)
M. G. Joyce's Scientific Dialogues.

METAPHYSICS, LOGIC, AND ETHICS.

M. G. H. Original Essays on Education Moral and Intellectual.
M. G. Paley's Philosophy.
M. G. H. Gellert's Lectures on Morality.
M. G. Watts's Logic.
M. G. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
M. G. H. Lock's Conduct of the Understanding.
M. G. Lock's Essays.
M. G. H. Original Tracts containing those prudential Maxims most important to the poor in India.
M. G. H. Treatise on the Necessity and Advantage of Educating Females.

(1) When translations from works not easily procurable are sent for acceptance, the original must be sent also, in order that the version may be collated with it.

We beg to call attention of the *alumni* of the ancient and respectable university of Aberdeen to the following statement, and we trust they will shew a due sense of gratitude for the advantages they have derived from their *alma Mater*.

The Funds originally appropriated by Bishop Elphinston for the support of the BUILDINGS connected with the UNIVERSITY and KING'S COLLEGE of ABERDEEN, were, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, fully adequate to the object for which they were destined by their benevolent founder. In the progress of time, however, they suffered from various causes. They were in part dilapidated at the time of the Reformation, and their value was still farther diminished by that depreciation to which money has, in Scotland, in a more particular manner than elsewhere, been exposed during the last three centuries.

While, therefore, during so long a period, the natural decay of the Buildings required larger sums for their support, the Funds destined for that purpose, owing to the change in the value of money, became more and more insufficient for their Repair. Under these circumstances, the Funds were unavoidably involved in debt to a large amount, while at the same time notwithstanding some valuable Donations lately received, great part of the Building is still in such a state, as to require an immediate and thorough reparation to prevent them from becoming completely ruinous. But in addition to all this, owing to the increasing demand for education in Scotland, the number of Students attending this Seminary has within the last twenty four years, been more than doubled, so that the Class Rooms are no longer adequate to the convenient accommodation of those who must now be assembled within them.

Under all these circumstances, the Members of the University transmitted a Memorial to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, praying for aid from Government, and accompanying the memorial by plans and Estimates of such Repairs and Additions to the Buildings as appeared to be most immediately and indispensably required for affording the accommodation wanted, the sum necessary for the execution of the work amounting to upwards of five thousand pounds. Their Lordships, convinced, after due enquiry, of the necessity of the case, and the justice of the claim, advised his Majesty to issue his Royal Warrant to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, for the immediate payment of the sum of two thousand pounds, to be applied for repairing the Buildings of King's College, and in aid of a public Subscription to be set on foot for the same purpose.

In furtherance of this design the Senatus Academicus conceive it a duty, not only to subscribe themselves, but also earnestly to call on the numerous ALUMNI of this UNIVERSITY in particular, and on the FRIENDS of LITERATURE and SCIENCE throughout the country in general, to aid them in rescuing a venerable pile of Buildings from falling into utter decay, and in providing for the suitable accommodation and instruction of a numerous body of Students annually assembled within its walls.

The Plan of the proposed alterations may be seen at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. who will receive Subscriptions.

GAZETTE, MAY 18.

The Transports employed in conveying the 16th Regt. N. I. to Mandavie, returned at the close of last week, having left that place on the 7th and 8th; two days after which the troops were to march for Booj. It affords us pleasure to state, that reports have been brought by them of a more satisfactory nature in regard to the disturbances in that quarter. All apprehensions of an attack at Booj had subsided. The lawless gang had been dispersed over the country, and only assembled in small parties, which however gave rise to much distress among the villagers, whom they plundered without mercy; but the considerable addition now made to their protecting force, will most probably oblige the banditti to be more cautious, and before the rains set in, there is little doubt of their again taking refuge in their fastnesses beyond the Runn.

Last week the Mustapha, a new sloop of War mounting 28 Guns, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, and built by him on the beach at Muttra, left the harbour for Arabia. She is the first vessel of War constructed on that Coast, of any considerable size, and is entirely formed of Asiatic materials, the timber being procured from the Malabar forests and iron-work from Bombay. Her model is such as among nautical men would be condemned, owing to the sharpness of her bows, a fault arising from the incapability of the Arabian shipwrights in giving a sufficient bend to the planks: she would, in consequence, be very unsafe in a high Sea. The timbers are slight, and her planks badly bolted, and although much strengthened in the dock yard here, is still a weak vessel. From a desire of the Imaum's that she should mount as many guns as possible, so little space has been left between the ports, it would be difficult to work them, but notwithstanding these defects, as a first effort, she exhibits no despicable specimen of skill in naval architecture.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon Kendley, Nizam's Service
Captain J. Jopp, Engineer.
Lieuten ant R. Foster, Engineer.
Major Hart, Cavalry,
Ensign Edmond Neville, 2d Regiment N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon W. B. Taylor,
Lieutenant J. T. Leslie, H. A.
Lieutenant T. Brown, Pioneers.
Ensign E. Brett, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Col. Commt. M. Kennedy C. B.
Ensign E. P. Del'Hoste, 16th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon M' Keys, 24th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant C. Denton, 24th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 15th, Ship Caudormayderbux, Naquedah Hajee Mugdum, from Calcutta 1st Feb.
Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Surat.
Do 19th, Portuguese Ship Santo Antonio, Captain Eugenio Gonsalves, from Demaun.
DEPARTURES.—May 14th, Arab Ship Khulela, Macquedah Ebram, to Penang.
Do. 15th Ship Hero, Captain A. Steel, to Liverpool.
Do. Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Captain Jose de Sta. Ritta Cardozo, to Penang, Singapore, and Macao.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Do. 17th, Brig Jamesina, Captain Alexander Grant, to Madras, and Calcutta.

Do. Schooner Fly, Captain G. F. Andrie, to Madras.

Do. 19th Ship Edmonstone, Captain William Morgan, to China.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Tankara Bunder.

Do. 20th Portuguese Ship Santo Antonio, Captain Eugenio Gonsalves, to China.

Passengers by Ship Hero.—Mrs. Best, and 1 child Ensign Brett, Mr. James Bettie, Mr. J. Dunsterville, Master Glass, Miss Glass, and Charles Payne.

Passengers by Brig Jamesina.—C. McLeod Esq. Captain Havelock, and J. Johnson.

Passenger by Ship Edmonstone.—Mr. W. Campbell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 30th Brig Eliza, Captain Wilkins, returned from Sea.

May 2d. H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, C. B. from a Cruize.

Do. Ship Hercules, Capt. Heron, from Masulipatam.

Do. Brig Hope, Serang Narsoo, from Vizagapatam 10th March.

Do. 6th, Ship Boyne, Captain Lawson, from London 5th and Madeira 22d January, and Trincomalie 4th May.

Do. Ship Palmeira, Captain John Lamb, from Falmouth 5th and Madeira 21st January, and Trincomalie 4th May.

8th, Ship Nerbudda, Captain G. Wallace, from Rangoon 19th April.

Do. Schooner Fly, Captain W. Dickson, from Pambed 5th, and Poudicherry 7th May.

Do. Ship Futtal Kureem Captain J. W. Price, from Covelong 8th May.

9th, Ship Rockingham, Captain C. Beach, from London 8th January, and Cape 19th March.

Do. Ship Roberts, Captain W. Roe, from Rangoon 22d April.

DEPARTURES.—May 3d, Ship East Indian, Captain P. Roy, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Glorioso, Captain Paterson, for Calcutta.

8th, Ship Grenada, Captain A. Anderson, for Calcutta.

Do. 5th Ship Mahomed Bux, for Ditto.

Do. 6th Ship Portland, Captain William Snell, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 26. Portuguese Ship *Barretto Junior*, A. J. Barrados, from Macao 22d February, Malacca and Singapore 24th March.

28th Ship *Louisa*, T. B. Woolls, from Cape of Good Hope 7th February, Point de Galle, Madras, and Vizagapatam 24th April.

Do. Brig *Sarah*, J. A. Clark, from Rangoon 3d April.

April 29, Ship *Hydery*, W. Fleming, from Rangoon 13th April.

Ditto Eleanor, C. Tabor, from Tapanooly 2d April.

Passenger, per Portuguese Ship Barretto Junior,—Barrão de Senhor J. P. Alegre.

Passengers per Louisa, from Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Creigie, Mrs. Woolls; Miss S. Travers; Dr. Creigie, H. C. S.; Captain Dolge; Captain Edwards.

From Madras:—Captain Webster.

Per Hydery from Rangoon:—Captain Waterman, H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Messrs. T. Howard, Cliffe, and Rogers, of the Country Service.

Per Sea Horse, from Bombay:—Mrs. Babcock, Lieutenant Newhouse, Bengal Army; and Mr. McDowall, Lithographist.

From Tellicherry:—Mrs. Allport; Mr. Allport; Master De Silva.

From Madas:—Mr. Watt.

DEPARTURES.—April 25. Bark *Helen*, R. H. D. Towle, for Singapore.

April 27th Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Rangoon.

April 28th Ship Larkins, H. R. Wilkinson, for London.

April 30th Ship Pascoa, H. Cathre, for Rangoon.

LIST OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT AND FROM ST. HELENA.

Dec. 15th, Ship Arethusa, J. Strong Commander, from Cape Good Hope, and sailed for England 16th Dec.

Do. 17th Ship John Barry, P. Roche Commander, from Bombay, and sailed for England 19th Dec.

Do. 18th Ship Jane, C. Maitland, Commander, from Calcutta, and sailed for New York 22d Dec.

Do. 23d Sloop Duke Gloster, S. Amen, Commander, from Cape Good Hope.

Do. 26th Whaler Wellington, N. House, Commander, from Whaling Voyage, and sailed for England 19th Jan.

Do. 30th Whaler Emma, J. Waters, Commander, from East Coast Africa Do. do.

Jan. 3d H. M. C. M. S. La Coquille, Louis J. Duperry, Commander, from Bourbon last Voyage Discovery, and sailed for Toulon 12th Jan.

Do. 4th Ship Greenock, Richmond, Commander, from Cape last and sailed for England.

Do. 5th Brig Alacrity, J. Findlay, Commander from Cape and sailed for England.

Do. 6th Ship Lord Hungerford, C. Farquharson, Commander, for Calcutta, Madras, and Mauritius and sailed for England 7th Jan.

Do. 8th Whaler Castor, J. Bunker, Commander, from Timor, and sailed for England 23d Jan.

Do. 9th Ship Ratcliff, Hathaway, Commander, from Delago Bay and sailed for Brazil Banks 25th Jan.

Do. Brig Ellen, Charles Camper, Commander, from Cape Good Hope and sailed for England.

Do. 16th Ship Hindoostanee, J. McCullum, Commander, from Calcatta, and sailed for Liverpool.

Do. 17th Ship Henry Porcher, J. Thomson Commander from Calcutta and Mauritius and sailed for England 24th Jan.

Do. 18th Ship Kombary, Jattie, T. Stavers Commander from Batavia and Mauritius and sailed for Amsterdam.

Do. Ship Godfrey Webster, J. Rennoldson Commander from Calcutta and sailed for England 24st Jan.

Do. 19th Ship Mercury, N. L. Jordon, Commander from Batavia and Cape and sailed for nantz 20th Jan

Do. 22d Ship Ann Maria, Jacob Smith, Commander from North America.

Do, 23d Schooner St. Helena, J. Fairfax, Commander from Cape Good Hope.

Do. 25th Ship Asia, J. Lindsay, Commander, from Rangoon and Cape, and sailed for England.

Do. 26th Ship Simpson, H. Simpson, Commander, from Bombay and Mauritius, and sailed for England 28th Jan.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Rutnagerry, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Holland, 15th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Colaba, on the 1st instant, William Wilmot O'Donoghue, the infant son of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. O'Donoghue, aged 10 months.

On the 1st Inst. at Gualior, Josiah the Infant Son of Capt. Stewart, Resident there, Aged 9 months and 11 Days.

At Alleppey, on the 3d instant in the 20th year of her age, Eliza, the Lady of Capt in James Falconer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, after a long and painful illness.

On the 12th instant, Mr. Alexander Robinson, Clerk in the Secretary's Office, aged 25 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday the 28th April, at St George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Mr. James Prendergast, to Miss Margaret MacCrahan.

On Thursday, the 28th April, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, A. M. Senior Chaplain, Mr. Peter Carstairs, to Miss C. McLeod.

At Poonamallee, on the 2d May, Mr. Qr Master A. Gwo of the Horse Brigade, to E. Byrne, Widow.

BIRTH.—At Bechampore, on the 2d March, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, of the 47th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At St Thomas's Mount, on the 5th May, the Lady of Major Wilkinson, Artillery, of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 7th May, Mrs. Mary D'Lima, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly on the 27th March, John Hagle, Arrack Godown Serjeant at that Station, aged 47 years.

At Madras, on the 2d April, Mrs Ann Lloyd, wife of Mr. John Lloyd, Examiner in the Office of the Board of Revenue, aged 40 years and 8 months.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st April of the Cholera Morbus, the Lady of Captain W. Binny, 19th Regiment.

At Vellore, on the 25th April, Mr. Abel Penn, Commissary of Ordnance, aged 68 years.

At Madras, Mrs. E. F. Hicken, aged 24 years, 5 months and 11 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on Wednesday, the 6th April, Richard Bromwich, Serjeant Major in His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth Smith, widow in His Majesty's 51th Regiment.

On the 14th April, by the Reverend H. S. Fisher, at the House of J. O. Beckett, Esq., Coel. Ensign, the Honorable R. V. Powys, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Jane Beckett.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 26th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Captain G. M. Greville, of the 16th, or Queen's Regiment of Lancers, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest Daughter of John Pearson, Esq. Advocate General of Bengal.

At Kishnaghur, on the 27th April, by the Reverend George William Crawfurd, Lieutenant Frederick Brook Corfield, of the Honorable East India Company's 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Anne Nairne, Daughter of the late Major Robert Nairne of the Honorable Company's 6th Regiment of Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 28th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Charles George Strettell Esq Attorney at Law, to Miss Anna, only Daughter of the late Alexander Greenlaw, Esq

BIRTHS.—At Meerut, on the 8th March, Mrs. Mary Ann Billings, of a son.

At Singapore, on the 13th March, the Lady of Captain Davis, Commanding the Troops, of a son.

At Agra, on the 10th April, the Lady of Captain C. Godley, of a Son and Heir.

At Futtehghur, on the 15th April, the Lady of H. S. Reid, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 18th April, Mrs. W. Gree, of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 19th April, the Lady of the Reverend W. Fraser, Chaplain, of a Son.

At Chunar, on the 22d April, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Playfair of Lodianha, of a Son.

At Jessore, on Saturday, the 23d April, Mrs. J. M. Thomas, of a Son and Heir.

At Balasore, on the 24th April, the Lady of W. Blunt Esq. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on Sunday, the 24th April, the Lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 25th April, Mrs. Charles Gardiner, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 25th April, the Lady of Major W. S. Whish, of Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Malacca, on the 20th February Charlotte, relict of Mr. A. B. Borne, late of Penang.

At Singapore, on the 26th February, at the house of J. A. Maxwell, Esq. Lieutenaat Rently Buxton, of the Bengal Engineers, and Superintendent of Public Buildings Lower Provinces, aged about 29 years.

At Malacca, on the 3d March, Anna Maria, wife of G. L. Baumgarten, Esq. aged 37 years.

At the Palace of Kittoor, on the 24th March, the infant son of Lieutenant George Perks, 23d Light Infantry.

At Chittoor, on the morning of the 29th March, Thomas, only son of R. Gibbon, Esq. Surgeon, on the Madras Establishment.

At Meerut, on the morning of the 8th April, Frances, widow of the late Captain William Hill Wallis, of his Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons.

At Almorah, on the 11th April, aged 13th months, Robert Francis, son of Captain J. Mansan.

At Jupplepore, on the 12th April, William Palmer, Barrack Serjeant.

At Ghazeepore, on the 21st April, at the house of James Gibb, Esq. Acting Superintendent of the Stud, Claudine Eleanor, the infant daughter of John Hunter, Esq., aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Berhampore, on the 24th April, John Hyde, Esq of Manchester.

At Calcutta, on Monday evening the 25th April, Mr. Charles Wiltshire, aged 47 years, Superintendent of the Governor General's State Boats.

At Calcutta, on the 26th April, Mr. Charles Wiltshire, in charge of the Governor General's State Boats, aged 47 years.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th April, William Henry Bean, the son of Captain Charles Hutton Bean, of the Country Service.

At Calcutta, on Sunday morning, the 1st May, suddenly, Mrs Monee D'Rozario, aged 35 years.

At Sea, while on his way to Rangoon, M. R. H. Roberdeau.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

MAY 9th, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 ,, ,, par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 ,, ,, 0

Exchange at 106 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3
" " 1 | 9 at 6
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. R.
Ditto on Bombay par

The London Courier of the 28th December mentions that orders for recruiting for the British Army in India will be issued forthwith. It is determined that every Corps now on service in India, shall be immediately completed to the full Indian establishment.

The orders issued for the return of the following Regiments from India have been countermanded viz.

The 59th (2d Nottingham), the 30th (Cambridgeshire), the 69th (South Lincolnshire), and the 47th (Lancashire).

The 2d (the Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot will embark for India on the 3d of February next.

[*Mad. Gaz. May* 4.

Yesterday morning arrived in the roads the Ship Boyne, Captain T. Lawson, and Palmyra, Captain J. Lamb, from England the 5th and Madeira the 22d January, last from Trincomalie the 4th instant.

PASSENGERS.

Per Boyne.—Mrs. Wardrop, Lieut. Col. Gillespie, Captain A. Kerr, Mr. A. Wardrop, Messrs. J. Farell, John Holmes, H. Watkins, and R. Affleck, Cadets for Madras.—Messrs. D. Liston, E. Munro, W. H. Midford, W. Buller, A. B. Nisbett, R. Mears, W. Jarris, A. B. Ogilby and Thomas Plumbe, Cadets for Calcutta..

Per Palmyra.—For Madras, M. Taplin, Asst. Surgeon, Mr. Brett, Cavalry Cadet, Mr. Pyper, Infantry Cadet.

For Bengal.—Miss Colquhoun, Reverend Edward White, Chaplain, Mr. Colquhoun Surgeon; Messrs. Aldham, G. T. Green, B. Y. Reilly, E. T. Spry, H. C. Campbell, R. H. Seale, D. Ramsay, Charles Varden, B. Peale, and G. Davis, *Cadets*,—Masters W. and E. Kinsey.

The homeward-bound Ship *Portland*, Captain William Snell, left the Roads in prosecution of her Voyage to England, early yesterday morning.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Hill, Edward Lys, Esq.,—Armstrong, Esq., Major J. R. Cleghorn, Engineers, Captain Scott, Lieutenant Childers, Lieutenant Butler, Lieutenant Goldfinch, Royal Navy, Lieutenant Hill, Ensign Smith, and 5 Children.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 5th December states, that it is intended again to unite the Offices of Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in India, in the person of Lord Beresford:—and it is added, that the character of the war in which we are engaged renders it important that these high political and military duties should not be separated at the present moment.

[*Mad. Gaz. May* 7.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Dallas, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 27th of December.

[*Mad. Cour. May* 10.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As.	RATE OF PREMIUM. CALCUTTA, THE 4th MAY 1825	SELL. Rs. As.
33 8	Remittable Loan	33 0
8 0	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. Do.	7 4
6 0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto	5 4
3 12	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued ditto	3 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills ..... 4 6 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange ... 3 0 ,, ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date ..... 4 8 ,, ——
Ditto 3 months certain ..... 4 4 ,, ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA. [SELL
1 10 1 11 On London at 6 Months sight,
per Sa. Rs. ..... 1 11½ *a* 2
Bombay 30 Days per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 *
Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs. 94 0 *a* 98 0
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 21ST APRIL, 1825.

Mr. Robert Neave, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Behar.

THE 28TH APRIL, 1825.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, Register of the Zillah Court of Beerbhoom.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th April, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern, of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain, by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 19th day of April 1825:

14th Foot.

Lieutenant Edward Pender.

The unexpired portion of the Leave of Absence granted to the undermentioned Officers, are, at their own request, cancelled, from the dates of their respectively re-joining their Corps:

11th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Childers, joined 25th March 1825.

Lieutenant R. Maxwell, ditto ditto.

Pay Master Neville, ditto ditto.

Lieut. E. Maxwell, } *Did not avail themselves of the Leave.*
Lieut. A'hmuty, }

14th Foot.

Brevet Colonel Edwards, joined, date unknown.

Lieutenant Pender, ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Caine, ditto 9th April 1825.

Ensign Daly, ditto ditto.

Ensign Layard, ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

16th Lancers---Captain Greville, from 25th April to 24th June 1825, in extension.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Cox, from 16th April to 15th July 1825, on Medical Certificate.

87th Foot—Ensign De L'Etang, from 13th April to 14th October 1825, ditto ditto.

Captain Aitken, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is appointed Brigade Major, vice Lieutenant Malim, who was attached to the Forces serving in the Territory of Ava, and who is proceeding to England on Medical Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TH[redacted], Col. A. G.

FORT WILLIAM,

Political Department, April 29, 1825.

The following Copy of a Dispatch received this day from Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. is published for general information:

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secy. to Govt. Secret and Political Department.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—My dispatch of the 29th ultimo, would inform you of my arrival in front of Donoobew, as well as of my motives for having retraced my steps to that place.—I have now the honor to acquaint you that the Fort and different Redoubts fell into our hands this morning, with all the Ordnance, Stores, Depôts, &c. &c., having been evacuated and abandoned by the Enemy in the course of last night, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that this important point has been gained with a very trifling loss on our part.

I found the Fort of Donoobew much too extensive to be surrounded by my small Force; and, although fully aware of the great importance of every hour of the declining season of Military operations, I preferred the loss of time to the loss of lives, and resolved to take advantage of our means and science in the reduction of the place. I, in consequence, ordered some heavy Guns and Mortars to be brought up and landed, and with much laborious exertion on the part of all employed, our Mortar and Enfilading Batteries were opened yesterday, and the Breeching Batteries had just commenced their fire at day-light this morning, when the Enemy's small Rear Guard was discovered in full retreat towards the jungle. The place was immediately taken possession of, and, in addition to the long list of Guns, &c. found on the works, we have taken Granaries and Depôts of Grain sufficent for the consumption of this Force for many months; all the wounded and sick found in the place join with the deserters who have come in, in positively asserting the death of Maha Bundoolah; and from the circumstantial manner in which the story is told

by all, I can have no doubt of the fact. He is said to have been killed by a Rocket while going his rounds yesterday morning, and no entreaty of the other Chiefs could prevail upon the already panic-struck Garrison to remain longer together. They have fled through the jungle, in the direction of Lamina, and I have reason to hope few of them will again appear in Arms against us. During the Seige, the Enemy made several bold and desperate Sorties on our Line, but were, on all occasions, quickly repulsed. In one of these Sorties, a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies. Seventeen large Elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a Column of Infantry, were observed moving down towards our Right Flank: I directed the Body Guard, under Captain Sneyd, to charge them, and they acquitted themselves most handsomely, mixing boldly with the Elephants; they shot their riders off their backs, and finally drove the whole back into the Fort. On this occasion, I also observed the energy and activity of the Bengal Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop, under Captains Graham and Lumsden, as very conspicuous.

The unremitting zeal and activity of Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson and Captain Grant, Commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineers, during a most trying period, merit my peculiar notice, and their skill and attention in carrying on the approaches before this place, reflect upon them the highest credit.

I now beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to Captain Alexander, C. B., His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, Senior Naval Officer, and Commanding the Flotilla, for his hearty and cordial co-operation on all occasions since we have served together, and for his very great exertion on the present occasion, in bringing up Stores and Provisions.

Since we have been before Donoobew, eleven of the Enemy's large class War Boats have been captured by our advanced boats, under his own immediate orders; making, with others evacuated by their Crews, 38 first-rate War Boats now in our possession, and I have every reason to think, that only five of the large Squadron the Enemy had stationed at this place have succeeded in escaping.

A vast number of other Boats of an excellent description have also fallen into our hands.

In the course of to-morrow part of my Force will be again in motion towards Prome.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, Donoobew,
2d April, 1825.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the operations of the Army under Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. before Donoobew, from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, 1825.

Donoobew, 2d April, 1825.

Horse Brigade.

Killed—1 Rank and File, 1 Lascar, 1 Syce, and Elephant Coolie.

Wounded—[redacted]ie, 2 [redacted] and 2 Troop.

Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard.

Killed—3 Troop.
Wounded—3 Troop.

Foot Artillery.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant, and 2 Rank and File.

His Majesty's Royal Regiment.

Wounded—1 Rank and File.

His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

Killed—2 Rank and File.
Wounded—12 Rank and File, and 1 Bheestie.

His Majesty's 41st Regiment.

Wounded—1 Sergeant, 3 Rank and File, 1 Lascar, and 1 man of the Quarter Master's Establishment.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Killed—3 Rank and File.
Wounded—1 Lieutenant, 6 Rank and File, and 3 men of the Quarter Master's Establishment.
Missing—1 Hospital servant.

His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

Wounded—3 Rank and File, and 1 Lascar.

1st Madras European Regiment.

Wounded—1 Rank and File.

26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Killed—1 Rank and File.
Wounded—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer or Bugler, and 4 Rank and File.

43d Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

Wounded—1 Rank and File.

1st Battalion Pioneers.

Wounded—1 Rank and File.

Flotilla.

Wounded—2 Rank and File, 1 Seaman and 3 Lascars.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Madras Artillery—Lieutenant Syme, severely, not dangerously.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment—Lieutenant John Gordon, severely, not dangerously.

(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lt. Col. D. A. G.

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores captured at Donoobew, by the Force under the Personal Command of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B., and K. C. T. S., on the 2d April 1825.

Ordnance.

Brass Guns—1 9-pr., 1 8-pr., 1 5½-pr., 1 5-pr., 1 4½-pr., 1 3-pr., 12 2-prs., 3 1½-prs., and 7 1-pr.

Iron Guns—1 24-pr., 1 12-pr., 1 9-pr., 3 8-prs., 2 7-prs., 4 6-prs., 7 5½-prs., 5 5-prs., 5 4½-prs., 20 4-prs., 7 3½-prs., 24 3-prs., 16 2½-prs., 12 2-prs., and 2 1½-prs. Total 139,

Iron Carronades—1 12-pr.

Jingals—269.

The whole of the Ordnance was mounted on the Works.

A considerable quantity of the undermentioned Stores was found, which there has not been time to calculate.

Shot and Grape of different sizes, Gunpowder, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Musket Balls, and Pig Lead.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lieut.-Col. Commanding the Artillery with the Expedition.*

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
GEO. SWINTON, *Secy. to the Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 30TH, 1825.

The following farther Copies of Dispatches from Brigadier-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S. regarding the Operations of the British Forces in the Dominions of the King of Ava, are published for general information.

To GEORGE SWINTON, ESQ.
Secy. to Gov. Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.
FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—In my last from Sarrawah, dated the 3d Instant, I had the honour to report to you my uninterrupted march to that place, and my very early prospect of reaching Prome, if not prevented by a resistance on the part of the Enemy at Donabew, which, from the information I then had, I had little reason to contemplate.

On the 7th Instant I distinctly heard a heavy Cannonade in the direction of Donabew, lasting from 7 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, when it entirely ceased: I hoped, in consequence, the place had fallen, and the general information of the Natives, in the course of the night and following day, tended to confirm me in that opinion. I, in consequence, continued my forward movement on the 9th, and reached the Town of U-au-deet on the 10th, a distance from Sarrawah of 26 miles.

On the morning of the 11th, I received a few lines from Brigadier General Cotton, informing me that the firing of the 7th, proceeded from an attack made by him on one of the Enemy's out-works at Donabew, which was, in a very gallant style, carried, with a loss to the Enemy of from 4 to 500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; but, that on pushing on his Column for the assault of part of the principal work, he found it too strong for farther perseverance, and consequently withdrew his troops, stating, that neither he nor Captain Alexander deemed it proper to make any further attack until reinforced, or hearing from me,—a resolution, from what I have seen, I most fully approve of.

My small and inefficient equipment rendering me wholly dependant on the Flotilla for supplies, the free and open communication of the Irrawuddy necessarily formed an object of primary importance, and not wishing to leave the key of all my future operations subject to any farther contingency, I, at once, resolved to return my whole Column to assist in the reduction of a place apparently possessing every advantage that the skill, art, and labor of an ingenious people could bestow upon it

During the night of the 11th, I commenced my march back to Sarrawah, where a most difficult and arduous task awaited me—the passage of the Irrawuddy, with from 10 to 15 Canoes as our only means of crossing. The zeal and exertion of the Heads of Departments and Commanding Officers of Corps, with the cheerful assistance of every Soldier, lightened all our labors, and on the morning of the 18th, I had the pleasure of seeing my whole Force on the West bank of the River.

By great labor, in making roads, &c, I reached this place on the 25th Instant, and on the 27th, opened a communication with the Marine Column. We are now, night and day, employed in preparations for the reduction of Donabew. It is Commanded by Maha Bundoola in person, and the Garrison is rated at 15,000 fighting men, of whom 10,000 are Musqueteers.

Herewith I enclose Brigadier General Cotton's report to me of his late operations: and I have the honor to forward you a Dispatch from Major Sale, acquainting me with the annexation of the Province of Bassein to our other conquests in this quarter, which has deprived the Enemy of all his Maritime possessions from Cape Negrais to Tenasserim. I hourly expect the junction of Major Sale's Detachment with this Force.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Donabew, 29th March, 1825.

To Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. Commanding the Combined Forces in the Kingdom of Ava.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the Water Column embarked and proceeded to Pagoda Point, on the 16th Instant. On the 17th they reached Teesit, where three Stockades, destroyed by Brigadier General Fraser, sometime since, were found re-built but evacuated. They were immediately destroyed. The Light Division of Boats from His Majesty's Navy, under Lieutenant Smith of the *Alligator*, was fired upon some few miles in advance the same evening from the bank where the Enemy had a Stockaded breast-work, and lost two men killed and one wounded—the boats pulled, under fire of their carronades, immediately in shore, and destroyed it. On the morning of the 18th, I directed Major Basden, commanding the advance, to reconnoitre the right bank and burn another Stockade we had discerned the evening before, which was done, and the Flotilla proceeded up the River On approaching Panlang, we anchored the body of the Column, and I proceeded with Captains Alexander and Chads, of the Royal Navy, and Captain Steel Assistant Quarter Master General, to reconnoitre in our front, directing the Advance Division to follow in support. On reaching the Light Division, at dusk, who were resting on their Oars, we found ourselves in sight of one of the outward Stockades of Panlang, on the left, called Yostheet. It was too late to complete a reconnoissance, but the Light Division were anchored immediately out of Gun-shot, supported by the advance, which took a position in their rear. During the night, some formidable Fire Rafts were lauched by the Enemy, but owing to the precautionary measures adopted by Captain Alexander, their effect was totally lost.

2. The following morning (the 19th,) I proceeded, at day light, accompanied as before, to perfect the reconnoissance, and to arrange for the attack. It was then ascertained, that opposite to Yoatheet Stockade, there was another on the right bank, named Mighee, and about a mile further up the River, on the point of land formed by the River dividing, was discovered the very extensive Stockade of Panlang.—All were at this time occupied. As it was desirable to bring up the Armed Vessel *Satellite*, and as the tide did not serve until a late hour, ample time was given to arrange the Columns of Attack, and direct the powerful arm of Artillery I had with me to distract their attention and Shell the outer Stockades. A point of land, about five hundred yards distant from the outer works, was immediately occupied, and a Battery of four Mortars and two Six Pounders erected under the direction of Captain Kennan, and Lieutenants Onslow and Symes, whose exertions enabled it to open in an hour from the time they received the order, —two Columns of Attack were formed on the right and left banks, the right under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donaghue, and the left under Major Basden, with orders to attack the Stockades situated on their respective banks, and then advance, according to circumstances, after their reduction.

3. The *Satellite* having grounded as she was coming up, the exertions to get her off delayed the attack until 5 o'clock, when the Steam Vessel arrived singly, and immediately proceeded in advance, and anchored between the two Stockades, the boats advancing a little in her rear, when the attack was immediately made.—The Enemy fired from both their positions, but deserted them the moment the Troops Landed to Storm them.—The right Column which I joined from the Steam boat as it was pulling for the Shore, and the left advanced by the respective banks. The Tantabeen Creek was forded by my personal order with the Column under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donaghue, and the branch of the River leading to Yanganchinyah still interposing, no time was lost in re-embarking the Troops and pushing them to attack the main Stockade—the last hope of the Enemy.---It was found deserted; the Burmese having left it by both flanks, and one day's operation was crowned with complete success by half-past six o'clock. These objects have been effected, I am truly happy to add, with the loss, Naval and Military, of only 2 men, which I attribute to the Enemy having been completely distracted and panic-struck by the fire of the Mortars in their out-works, and to the rapidity with which the gallant combined force advanced from one position to the other, until the main point was in our possession. The Rockets were of the most essential service, and I consider them as one of the most formidable weapons to make use of against the Burmese.---The Enemy, whose force is estimated at between four thousand and five thousand men, and a considerable number of War Boats, were Commanded by the Keewoongee, who is reported to have left the outer Stockade as the Troops landed.

4. The alacrity, zeal, and courage manifested by the Officers and Men collectively and individually, I beg to bring to your notice in the strongest terms---I trust also I may be allowed to express, in the warnest way, the obligations I am under to Captain Alexander and Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, for the invaluable assistance I derived from the known experience and judgment of those gallant Officers. To Brigadier Mallet, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, second in Command with this Column, I am particularly indebted for the assistance I received from him. To Lieutenant Colonel O'Donaghue, 47th Regt., and Major Basden, H. M. 89th Regt., who as I before stated, conducted the two Columns to the attack, I wish to offer my strong acknowledgments for the gallantry and zeal they displayed in leading them. To Capt. Steel, Assistant Quarter Master General, who was with me reconnoitring, I owe much for his judicious assistance, and beg to recommend him to your notice as a most active and enterprising Officer. My best thanks are due to Captains Ker and Laurie, of the Adjutant General's Department, and the whole of the Staff of the Madras Division were most anxious to display their zeal for the service. To Brigade Major Sadlier and Captain Wainright of the 47th, and Lieutenant Wilson of the 13th, who are my personal Staff, I return my warm acknowledgements for their activity and zeal. To Captain Kennan, who Commands the Artillery, every praise is due, and he speaks of Lieutenants Onslow and Symes as being most eminently useful under his orders. The practise of the portion of the Rocket Troop we had on board the Steam boat, under Lieutenant Paton, was excellent, and materially aided the operations of this evening; and I beg to bring that Officer strongly to your notice. I have requested permission from Captain Alexander to express my obligations to Lieutenant Smith, of His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, for the gallantry and judgment with which he has always conducted the Light Division of Boats, and I beg leave to bring him to your particular notice. He has mentioned to me, that he has derived great assistance from Lieutenant Keele and Kellet, of the Royal Navy. Lieutenant Colonel Mallet has reported to me, in the highest terms, the exertions of his Brigade-Major Captain Young, of H. M. 89th Regiment.

5. The Stockade of Panlang is one of the best constructed I have seen; and by cutting off (which I have done) two-thirds of it, and running a work across it, I have rendered the remainder a post of considerable strength; and flanked as it will be by the *Satellite*, fully equal to repel any attack, and keep open the communication of the River. The exertions required to get off the *Satellite*, and for the formation of this Post, with the reconnoitring party which it was necessary to send, to ascertain the depth of each branch of the River leading to the Irrawuddy, have necessarily delayed us here for some days, but we shall move to-morrow by the one leading to Yanguchinyah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Brigadier General.

Panlang, 24th February, 1825.

Head-Quarters, Madras Troops.
To Brigadier General Sir A. CAMPBELL, K. C. B. & K. C. T. S. Commander of the Forces, &c. &c.

Sir,---1. I do myself the honor to report to you the operations and progress of the Column under my Command, since the date of my last Dispatch---the 24th ultimo.

2. On the 25th of February, the Flotilla proceeded to Mezlee, about 10 miles from Panlang, up the branch of the River leading to Yangunchynyah. Information was this day received, that the Light and Advance Divisions had the evening before taken up a position in the River Irrawuddy, commanding the entrance of the branch leading to Panlang.---The report received was, that the passage, though extremely intricate, might be made good.---The following morning, (the 26th) we were enabled to proceed to Talynda, the distance estimated to be 18 miles from the last anchorage.---Here commenced the shallows, and the heavier vessels grounded.---On the 27th it was found necessary to unload the Steam Vessel & Gun Schooners, for which purpose Boats were allotted; and the remainder of the Flotilla joined the Advance Division in the Irrawuddy.---I proceeded, on the 28th to reconnoitre, and first came in contact with the Enemy at Yaungyaun, about 10 miles above our position.---They occupied the left bank of the River, as we advanced, and appeared to be an outpost from Donabew, the white Pagoda of which was visible about 10 miles higher up the River.---The right bank was deserted, except by a few Carrians.

3. The whole of the Flotilla, except those employed in assisting the heavy vessels through the shallows and over the Bar, were directed to proceed and occupy the position reconnoitred the day before.---When they had advanced about half-way, it was discovered, that the Enemy had occupied a post on the right bank, and pushed on thirteen War Boats. ---The latter were driven away by the boats of the Light Division, while a few men of the 89th Regiment were landed, who dispersed the former, killing some and taking one prisoner, at the expense of four men slightly wounded. The Flotilla occupied the position pointed out, resting the left upon an Island which here divides the River; two 6-pounders were placed upon the point, completely commanding the space between the Island and the left bank, which is about one-third of the whole width of the River, and giving us free intercourse with the right bank.

4. The last of the vessels having arrived on the evening of the 5th instant, the Flotilla got under weigh early on the morning of the 6th, and took up a position about 2 miles below Donabew, while I proceeded with Capt. Alexander, Royal Navy in front to reconnoitre. It was evident that the Enemy had prepared to receive us below his position, having a succession of formidable Stockades, commencing at the Pagoda, and continued, increasing in strength, until completed by the mainwork, which is lofty, upon a very commanding site, surrounded by a deep abbatis, with all the customary defences. The Guns appeared to be numerous, and the Garrison were seen in crowds upon all the Works. At half-past one

o'clock P. M. I sent, by the prisoner taken on the 1st, a flag of truce, with a summons to surrender the place, giving one hour for a reply, which arrived at half-past 3. It contained a civil but decided refusal to accede to the proposed terms. A party of 160 men of H. M. 89th Regiment, covered by the Light Division and some Row Boats, had been prepared to land on the right bank, to reconnoitre a point opposite the main Stockade, which was in possession of some men belonging to War Boats, that were lying under cover of the bank of the River. This party was immediately advanced, and some of the War Boats retired under the Guns on the opposite side, where they were unassailable, and the object of the reconnoissance was completely gained. During the time that our Boats were in progress, and while lying at the point, the Enemy kept up an incessant fire from about 30 pieces of Cannon, many of heavy calibre.---The precision with which they were directed, gave a coloring of truth to the report that the Chief, Bundoola, had been for some time practising his Artillery. The range had been well ascertained, and the River was commanded all across.---The point is well adapted for a Battery of heavy Mortars; an Island above the main Stockade would be available for the same purpose; and by attacking on that side, the necessity of previously carrying the lower Stockades would be obviated.---This was the plan of attack I was most anxious to adopt.---The objections to it are as follow---In consequence of your short Dispatch of the 2d inst. from Sarrawah, and to supply the wants of the Column under my command, I dispatched, on the 5th, eight flat boats to Panlang, to bring Provisions for both Columns—This entailed upon us the absolute necessity of maintaining the command of the River between Donabew and that post, or hazarding the capture of a Convoy upon which the success of the whole Campaign will depend.—The Column you did me the honor to place under my command, was originally composed of 750 bayonets, (Europeans) exclusive of the 18th Regt. N. I. stationed at Panlang.—Of these, 25 men were left to guard the armed Transport *Satellite:* about 25 more were sick, a proportion less than I could have expected—small guards are required for the different boats, leaving me about 600 bayonets disposable for the attack of a strong place, the Garrison of which is no where estimated at less than 12,000 men, well furnished with Artillery and Muskets. It is obvious, that this small force could not be separated. —Upon consulting with Captain Alexander, whether, if I passed the position for the purpose of attacking above it, he could keep open the River below us, it was his opinion that one half of the Force would be requisite for this important purpose. Your Dispatch from Lain, of the 24th ultimo, depending upon me for the conquest of this position, devolved upon me the necessity of making the attempt; and I had no option but that of landing below the whole of the work, and attacking them in succession, while the Flotilla descended the river.

5. Preparations were accordingly made to commence with the Pagoda Stockade; and at sun rise, on the 7th instant, 500 bayonets were disembarked one mile below the Pagoda; ---the men were formed into two Columns of equal strength, under the command of Lieut. Colonel O'Donaghue, 57th, and Major Basden, 89th Regiment; two 6 Pounders were landed under Captain Kennan, of the Madras Artillery, and Lieutenant Paton, of the Bengal Artillery, had charge of a small Rocket Battery. Both Columns were led with unexamt pled steadiness; while, at proper range, a steady fire was opened from the Guns and Rocke, Battery. All were exposed to a heavy fire' which was kept up by the Enemy to the last, with a perseverance and spirit that has been seldom evinced by the Burmahs.---The gorges of this strong work were narrow and completely occupied by the gallant Troops who were forcing an entrance, which, when made good, left the Enemy, who are reported to have been 3000 men, no alternative, but a passage over their own formidable defences. They were overtaken in the last abbatis, where they stood to fire until closed upon by the Troops inside, and checked by others who had run round outside in search of an entrance to the body of the work.---The dead, the wounded, and the panic-struck, fell in one common heap, in and close about the abbatis; and when I state, that of the two latter 280 were brought in Prisoners, I cannot estimate the loss of the Enemy, in this affair, at less than 450 Men. Ours was about 20 killed and wounded.

6. The second defence is about 500 yards from the Pagoda Stockade, and the same distance from the main work, from which it is distinct, though commanded by it.---For the immediate reduction of this place, two more 6 Pounders, four 5½-inch Mortars, and a fresh supply of Rockets were brought up, and placed in position at a house in advance of the captured work.—The Enemy kept close, inducing the supposition that he intended to reserve his strength for the large Stockade.—When it was presumed that a sufficient impression had been made from the Batteries, 200 Men, under the Command of Captain Rose, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, advanced in two parties to the Storm, a destructive fire was immediately commenced from all parts of the face of the work, which caused the Columns to diverge to the right of the point of attack, and got into a ditch, described to be filled with spikes, and scarped so as to expose it to the fire of the work.—All who presented themselves were knocked down; and here, I regret to say, that Captain Rose, who had received one wound, fell by a second shot while persevering in the attack, and shewing a gallant example to his Troops.—Captain Cannon, also of the 89th, a brave and deserving Officer, was killed,—others were wounded, and the loss, in men, extremely heavy. The party was, at length, directed to retire. The two 8-inch Mortars, and four light 12 pounders from the Gun Boats, were landed to increase the Battery. The Enemy strengthened the work, and towards evening brought more heavy guns into play. It became necessary, after our day's loss, of which a Return is enclosed, to consider what would be the ultimate result of the operations; and although I felt confident, that I could have carried the second work, it would have been with a further loss, which would prevent an attempt upon the main Stockade, and I should have been either left in a position exposed to one of superior strength, or have to relinquish the post after carrying it at a great sacrifice. There was another alternative, and, with much regret, the conviction that I should thus best forward the service, induced me to adopt the measure of re-embarking and occupying a position until I could receive a reinforcement. The Guns and Stores of every description were re-shipped, and after spiking the Enemy's Cannon, and destroying the numerous Jinjals and other arms which had been taken, the Troops marched out steady at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 8th instant, and embarked with perfect regularity, without any description of loss.

7. The wounded among the Prisoners were dressed by our Surgeons, and as they would prove only an incumbrance, the whole were permitted, in the evening, to go where they pleased. None of the Prisoners expressed a wish to return to Donabew, but they generally retired to Villages to the Southward.

8. The gallantry and perseverence displayed by the Troops, the cheerfulness with which they underwent the labour of bringing up heavy Mortars and Artillery, deserve that I should mention them to you in the most favourable terms. To Lieutenant Colonel Mallet, and the Officers of every arm, to those of the General and Personal Staff, I am much indebted for their unabated exertions throughout this arduous day. To Lieutenant Colonel O'Donaghue, and Major Basden, I beg to draw your attention in the strongest way, for the able manner and gallant style they conducted their respective Columns, to the points of attack at the Pagoda Stockade.

9. The Flotilla has dropped to Youngyoun, and occupies the strong position from which we moved on the 6th instant. I have directed the wounded to be conveyed to Rangoon, and have taken advantage of the opportunity to direct a further supply of Provisions to be sent when the Boats return.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Brigadier General.

Flotilla near Youngyoun, March 9, 1825.

P. S.---A Return of Captured Ordnance, &c. is inclosed.

General Return of Killed and Wounded of the water Column on the 7th March, 1825.

Madras Artillery.

Wounded---6 Rank and File, and 1 Gun Lascar.

Bengal Artillery.

Killed---1 Rank and File.
Wounded---1 Rank and File, and 1 Bheestie.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Killed---3 Rank and File.
Wounded---18 Rank and File.

His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

Killed---2 Captains, 1 Serjeant, and 8 Rank and File.
Wounded---3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, and 52 Rank and File.
Missing---1 Rank and File.

1st Madras European Regiment.

Killed---1 Rank and File.
Wounded---1 Drummer, and 9 Rank and File.

Pioneers.

Wounded---4 Rank and File.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Captains R. C. Rose and Charles Cannon, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenants W. J. King, C. G. King, and J. Currie, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, slightly.

His Majesty's Ship Arachne.

Wounded---2 Seamen.

H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth.

Killed---1 Seaman.
Wounded---1 Seaman.

Gun Boats.

Killed---1 Lascar.
Wounded---1 Officer, and 9 Lascars.

NAME OF OFFICER WOUNDED.

Mr. A. F. Derby, Gun Boat *Amherst.*

Grand Total of Killed, Wounded, and Missing 129.

(Signed) J. KER, *D. A. A. Genl.*

Return of Ammunition and Stores Captured and Destroyed in the Fortified Post in advance of Donabew, the 7th March, by the Force under the Command of Brigadier General Cotton, A. D. C. to His Majesty.

Iron Guns, Mounted on the Works---4 6-pds., 2 4-pds, and 58 Jinjals---Total 64, Destroyed.

A very considerable quantity of Round and Grape thrown into the River, the number could not be exactly ascertained. About 5 Cwt. of powder destroyed, and several thousand Rounds of Musket and Jinjal Ammunition;---(362) Three Hundred and Sixty-two Muskets destroyed;---(630) Six Hundred and Thirty Spears ditto, and a great number of Intrenching Tools of various descriptions.

(Signed) T. Y. R. KENNAN, *Capt. H. B Commanding the Artillery.*

March 8, 1825.

To Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.*

Bassein, March 6th, 1825.

SIR,---After a tedious passage we arrived off Pagoda Point, Great Negrais, on the evening of the 24th February. The next day, I dispatched boats with Lieutenant Fraser, R. N. and Lieutenant Kershaw, Assistant Surveyor, with a Flag of Truce, to reconnoitre, with orders to endeavour to secure its reception, and to avoid hostile measures. The boat bearing the Flag went a head towards a large boat of the Enemy's, apparently also reconnoitring; but, upon our nearer approach, the boat immediately pulled away, and when within range of their guns, they opened their fire upon the boats, which they continued, without effect, while any were in range—the boats passed on, and after reconnoitring another Stockade, about a mile further, returned.

The next morning, the 26th, the Fleet weighed and stood in for the River, and having made arrangements for landing 150 of the 13th Light Infantry, 50 of the 38th, and 100 of the 12th Native Infantry, His Majesty's Ship *Larne*, and Hon'ble Company's Cruizer *Mercury*, took up such good positions, as by a few rounds completely to drive the Enemy from their works, and the troops immediately landed without opposition. Here we found six 6-Pounders, two large wooden Guns, and 21 Jinjals, with a quantity of loose Powder.—I now left a party of the 12th Native Infantry to destroy the works, and the transport *Carron* to bring away the Guns: I then proceeded with the rest to the next Stockade, in the same order, and the effects of the Guns from the *Larne* and *Mercury* were as decided as before, not any of the Enemy waited the landing of the Troops—here we found two 9-Prs. and 13 Jinjals—opposite to this point and on Little Negrais there were other works which we destroyed.

We anchored here for the night, and the next morning, the 27th, the Fleet proceeded with a fine wind up the River, having, at an early hour, despatched a reconnoitring party to the extreme point of Little Negrais, where there were some deserted Stockades and excellent wells.

On the 28th I sent a boat to reconnoitre, and endeavour to post a proclamation so as to meet with notice. The had the effect of causing a visit from two Carrians, who not understanding the Birman writing had brought it back, and from this time we had constant communication with the Carrians, who proved perfectly amicable.

On the 1st of March we came to a large village called Narputtah, which was quite deserted.—We were now told by all, that the head person of Bassein had superintended the partial defence at Negrais, whence he retired, upon our attack, and returned to Bassein. The panic then became general, and I am informed by all, that the people divided in opinion, some wishing to defend, and others to resign and trust to us. The result was, that the Town was destroyed by fire and totally deserted.

On the evening of the 3d instant, we anchored off the smoking ruins, and I immediately landed the Troops, and took post in the area of the principal Pagoda.—I found upon going over the ground, that although the Town has been so general burnt, yet there are still some good private houses remaining—I have sent out proclamations in various directions, and have every reason to expect many of the people will return. The principal Arab Adghee Mahomed, an old man, is among those who have already come in. From all that I can learn, I cannot expect any extensive supply of cattle for carriage, but I trust soon to have it in my power to send a more detailed and satisfactory account.

The general system in this part of the country appears to be for the stronger party to plunder and molest the weaker, and to drive them from their homes. I understand that the head person of Bassein has retreated to Lamina, which is represented to be six days journey by the country boats, and that none larger can get to it; there are about 200 followers and 100 Musquets said to be with him; but they have not any Stockade, and the Town is said to be already partially burnt.

I have made every exertion to get a Courier to proceed by land, but have not succeeded in effecting this, nor can the boats proceed by the Creeks to Rangoon at this season, or I should have sent them by that route; failing in this, I have dispatched two armed Row-boats to Rangoon by the outer passage, Lieutenant Kershaw taking this Dispatch.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the Ordnance taken at Bassein, and wait further orders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. SALE,
Major, 13th Light Inf. Comdg.

Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c. taken in the Works at Bassein, by the Expedition under the Command of Major Sale, H. M. 13th Regiment Light Infantry.

Bassein, 5th March, 1825.

Ordnance, Iron, serviceable—2 9-pds., 6 7½-pds., 2 6-pds, and 1 4½-pd.

Jinjal---unserviceable---1 1½-pd.

N. B. Shot, loose, round, of different diameters---349.

Bullets, leaden, Carbine and Pistol---2897.

(Signed) WM. COUNSELL, *1st Lieut. Commanding Artillery Detachment.*

Published by Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secy. to Govt.

Anchorage near Donabew, 28th March, 1825.—"On the 24th, at noon, General Campbell arrived, and encamped on the north side of the Great Stockade, but the wind blowing up the river, prevented our hearing the preconcerted signal; on the morning of the 25th, he opened a few guns and mortars on the stockade, which announced to us his arrival; on the 26th he ordered a party of 20 Cavalry and 150 of the 30th, with 3 Elephants, under Jackson, to march inland, and pass round the stockades, to make a communication with us, which they effected, and arrived opposite our shipping about 10 o'clock. Jackson was accompanied by our Friend Montgomerie; Madras lead of the Pioneers, and two Officers of the 30th King's; after settling their arrangements and breakfasting, they started at 1 o'clock, not without some apprehensions of being opposed; and certain enough, before they had got little more than a mile, the distance around being four, and when passing through some extremely large reeds, the enemy opened a fire upon them, wounded the three Mahouts, and killed one of the 30th; the leading elephant being wounded, got alarmed and turned about, and the others followed. Jackson's chief dependance for a road being on the elephants, he thought it advisable to return; and they did so, followed up nearly the whole way by a party of the enemy; we were happy to see them, and to find that so few casualties had taken place, for musketry led us think there would have been more. The elephants swam across to our side of the river, and with some management, the horses and men were got over before sun-set, and all the care and attention paid to them our means permitted; it was determined that evening that the Steam Boat *Diana*, and first division of the Gun Boats should push up the river at three in the morning, and join Campbell; but this did not take place until day light, and they passed the Fort under a very heavy cannonade, returning with Rockets and Guns in fine style.

Only one Gun Boat suffered any thing of consequence; and she was obliged, from a shot which struck her bow, to be taken to the shore, under protection of a battery of two 6-pounders, which had been erected during the night opposite the Stockade: the Steam Boat pushed on, and run two Golden War-boats ashore, which they captured with their two Guns, but the people in them made their escape. General Campbell's party sunk two War-boats, and Steele writes that 15 made their escape, leaving only 2 under the place. Whilst all this was going on, a party of the Enemy mounted on elephants attacked a picket of the body-guard, supposing they were only armed with Swords: the Cavalry behaved, it appears, very well; they allowed them to come on, attacked them, and killed their Chief and all [redacted] but the little [redacted] made off to [redacted] single in the neighbourhood of the Stockade; this took place yesterday morning, and Bundoolah has been very quiet ever since. I omitted to inform you that in passing the Fort, Symes, of the Artillery, was badly wounded by a 3-lb. shot in the thigh, and 9 men were wounded also on the 29th. During yesterday our boats captured 9 more fine War-boats, some mounting 2 brass Guns."—*John Bull.*

Govt. Gazt. April 28.

The H. C. Ship Dunira.---We have been kindly favored with the following details of the extensive injury sustained by the *Dunira* in a tremendous hurricane off the Isle of France. The Ship was on her voyage from Conton to England.

At Sea, Friday, January 21st, 1825.---First part blowing fresh from the North Eastward, veering gradually to the Northward, with hazy weather and progressive fall of the Barometer ---At noon in 2rst reef, and took the studding sails in---At 5. P. M. in 2d reef, Mizen Topsail down, Royal Yards and small sails out of the Tops---At ½ past 6. P. M. turned the hands out to reef Topsails, reefed and furled the Mizen Topsail, and having spit the Main Topsail furled it, hauled the Main Sail up which flew to pieces in the hard squall before it was possible to get the leach lines high enough up to furl it. ---Got the Top Gallant Yards ready for coming down, but the wind increasing with such rapidity and force rendered it impracticable to strike them---in hauling the Fore Sail up it went to pieces followed by the Fore Top Sail which had been treble reefed and blewed down upon the cap---By this time (between 9 and 10 o'Clock) we had a severe gale and the wind Northerly, and Barometers falling led us to apprehend an approaching hurricane, and therefore deemed it most prudent to heave too, which we did at about a ¼ before 10---By a ¼ past 10 the hurricane came on, and in one irresitisble hard gust we were completely dismasted---The Bowspit going close to the outer Gammoning, the Fore Mast about 8 feet above the deck---The Main Mast even with the deck, and the Mizen Mast about a third below the Top---The Fore Mast fell clear of the Ship over the Larboard side

---The Main Mast inboard on the Larboard side of the poop, and the Mizen Mast over the quarter, carrying away both the upper and lower Quarter Galleries, and going through the poop deck in several places; the Cross Jack Yard breaking down into Sir William Frazer's Cot, who providentially escaped without any serious injury---Five Men were in the Main nop when the Mast went---who all were fortunate enough to escape by its falling on the poop and without receiving any serious injury, excepting poor James Smith, who was unfortunately crushed under the Top, by which his spine was broken, and the only other serious hurt during this dreadful catastrophe happened to John Shaw who had his arm broken.---Most providentially no person was lost overboard.

Immediately upon the report of the Quarter Gallery being carried away, secured the sliding door the best way we could, which was soon, however, unfortunately torn off by the wreck under the quarter, and left an open breach for the sea into the steerage, which we with the greatest difficulty succeeded in barricading with sails, shored up by Capstan bars, but not until we had shipped a great quantity of water, which washed away the Cabins and forced its passage down the Gun-room scuttle, which was necessarily opened at times to afford communication with the relieving tackles and tiller---the wheel having down from the hands of the helmsmen and broken several of the spoke handles ---Got the large pumps to work, and kept sounding the well, when we had the consolation to find that the Ship had not increased her usual water, allowing for the quantity that we had shipped, and which had found its way down into the well---From the night being excessively dark, and the hurricane continuing, we found it impossible to make any progress in clearing away the wreck---Cut away the starboard waist Anchor which had become insecure, and towards day light succeeded olso in cutting away the Larboard one, which, in its fall, liberated the wreck of the Bowsprit and Foremast from the Ship; Day light shewed as the extent of our calamity. Inbord the Ship bore the marks nearly of a complete wreck, with almost all the hammock nettings fore and aft and bulwarks on the poop swept away, together with the hen coops, larboard cutter and gig---The starboard cutter fell inboard from the Davits, bottom up, on the poop, and remained there self chocked without having received any material injury--- The remaining wreck of the Main and Mizen Masts still adhered to the Ship under the Larboard Quarter, in the vicinity of the Rudder, and baffled all our constant efforts to get rid of it until about noon, when, by the gradual abatement of the weather, we at length succeeded in sending it adrift, without any apparent injury to the bottom of the Ship or Rudder, beyond leaving behind jammed between the heel of the Rudder and stern post several lengths of stout rope, which had kept a heavy part of the wreck confined under the stern until we found them out, and with the greatest difficulty and hazard of life at last got the wreck cut away from them, the ropes, however, still retaining their situation.

Saturday January 22---Our attention was now called to the inboard wreck of the Main Mast, which, as before mentioned, was laying over the L[illegible] Quarter, with [illegible] sail over the Cuddy port, and in th[illegible] annels. Set to work with cross cut saws a[illegible]es, and before dark succeeded in separating it into four pieces, the two foremost of which we slided overboard through the gang-way, and the other two over the Poop by the assistance of the stump of the Mizen Mast. The deck being now clear of wreck we got a Royal set upon the stum of the Mizen Mast, and the ship kept too as well as we possible could expect, considering the heavy swell and consequent deep rolling of the ship. At day light got up a spar forward, and set another of the Royals as a Fore Sail, and having consulted the Officers, determined to proceed to the Mauritius: wore ship and steered accordingly, going about 2 knots per hour---Turned too to secure the Launch preparatory to unstowing the Booms—The Ship makes no more water then before the hurricane, the quantity which we had shipped having now found its way to the well and being all pumped out---At midnight of the gale Troughton's Barometer stood at 90ᵒ. At day light, the next morning, observed it gradually rising again, and at 9 A. M. it stood at 29ᵒ 60.

Sunday, January 23d.—The Launch being secured by noon, cast loose the Larboard booms and got out 2 Jib boom Spars for sheers, and a Fore Topmast for a Fore Mast, with other necessary Spars for Bowsprit, &c. Carpenter and Crew making cross trees, &c. and cutting away the splintered stump of the Fore Mast---At 5 P. M. raised the sheers and set a lower Studding sail upon them, which, with other smaller sails, increased our rate of going to about 3½ knots---course W. N. W. Wind S. E. b. E. with fine weather and swell falling---At day light turned to and cleared the Steerage and Gun deck, and resecured the Guns, and got the wet clothes and sails up to dry---Carpenter and Crew as before preparing the needful for Jury Fore Mast, Lat. Obs. 28ᵒ 17' S. Long. Ch. 72ᵒ 21 East.

Monday, January 24th.---Fine weather and clear sky—all hands employed cutting out and fitting rigging for the Jury Fore Mast, &c. and drying beds, sails and clothes, among the last of which a great havoc had been made when the rush of water broke down the Cabins in the Steerage, and set adrift all the Officers' trunks and furniture, of the principal part of which not a vestige was again discovered---Sailmaker cutting off the two first reefs of the 2d best Main Topsail to bend for a Foresail---Lat. Obs. 22ᵒ 58' S. Long. 71ᵒ 56' East.

Tuesday, January 25.---Continuance of fine weather---Hard at work on the masts and rigging which are now in great forwardness—P. M. set taught the wedges under the tiller, it bearing exceedingly hard in the sweep, the effect no doubt of the weight of the wreck hanging on so long by the Rudder---Found the helm quite relieved by this, and consequently, although the quantity of stout rope and dead eyes still retained their situation between the Rudder and stern post, do not apprehend further hinderance or mischief from them—At noon stept the Jury Fore Mast, and out with a Teak Jib boom spar for a Bowsprit—no observation.

Wednesday, January 26th.---Light Trade and passing showers; having secured the Fore Mast bent the Fore Sail and set it; got a main Top Gallant Mast up for a Fore Topmast and set a Royal upon it for the present—A. M. Transported the sheers to a-breast the Main Hatchway—Carpenter making a Main Top Gallant Yard and a cap to fit upon the stump of the Mizen Mast—In further looking round, we find the Larboard Head-rail gone—the Starboard plank sheer, and the berthing up inside, in the wake of the Fore Rigging. The same mischief, in a less degree, on the Larboard side, where the Fore Mast fell—The iron knee of the half beam of the Main Hatchway on the Larboard side broke, and the water way seams fore and aft very much opened on both decks by the heavy straining of the ship---Also the half beam broke abaft the Capsten under the upper deck on the Starboard side, and one of the half beams in the Cuddy, on the Larboard side where the Main Mast fell---Lat, 22 16' S. Long, by Ch. 69 30' East.

[FROM THE SCOTSMAN IN THE EAST.]

RAMREE, 11TH APRIL.---The force, which we mentioned some days ago to have been detached by General Morrison had arrived there, consisting of 450 European and 650 Native troops exclusive of the naval force; the Enemy are expected to decamp without offering any resistance.

[*Ben. Hur. April* 29.

The latest intelligence from the independent states, of which of late was Spanish America, is of a character calculated to excite the sincerest joy in the breast of every friend to the liberty and happiness of Nations. In Peru that extraordinary man who will one day find his place in the pages of history among the greatest and purest of her heroes and Patriots, the Liberator Bolivar, has obtained a signal success over the Spanish Army commanded by Canterac. The Battle was not decisive, but its consequences were such that the Spaniards were in full retreat, pursued by the combined Peruvian Colombian forces. And as Spain does not possess the means of recruiting her forces, or of repairing any disaster that may befall them, there can be little doubt of the result of the defensive warfare to which the Spaniards will now be reduced.

But it is to the intelligence from Mexico that we turn with peculiar satisfaction. A decree had passed the executive "prohibiting traffic and commerce in slaves in those states, and DECLARING ALL SLAVES FREE as SOON AS THEY TOUCH THE MEXICAN TERRITORY. All vessels whether national or foreign, who violate this decree, to be confiscated with their cargoes, and the purchaser, the captain, the master and pilot to be imprisoned for ten years." This is not only to be free but to deserve freedom, and since Mexico has had the courage in this important particular, to follow the glorious example of Columbia, we cannot but augur most favorably of her future destinies. A people who can act thus are not likely to submit again to the rule of Spain, or to succumb to a domestic or foreign despot. Mexico, with her seven millions of freemen, her admirable maritime position, her mineral wealth, and favourable varieties of soil and climate will advance by immense strides in the career of wealth and prosperity, and become a powerful rival of her sister republic in the northern continent, who might in one respect already profit by her example and make some effective effort to extirpate the canker of Slavery.

The lesson thus afforded by the lately misgoverned and ignorant states of Columbia and Mexico, will not be lost our statesmen at home, and the sanction of facts and experience thus given (for in Columbia, the experiment HAS succeeded) to the arguments of the enemies of slavery, we do not think that our Ministers will be likely to be driven from their very moderate and cautious attempts to ameliorate the evils of slavery either by the doughty threats of the West Indians, or the miserable efforts of their well chosen organ in the English Press. Surrounded as the West Indian islands are anwill be (for Cuba and Porto Rico must sooner or later either become independent or be annexed to Columbia) by free states, the greater part of whose population will be either black or of a mixed race, one of two things must ensue: either the gradual but not too tardy liberation of the slave population, or the complete extirpation of the whole of the white inhabitants. Yet obvious and striking as this truth is, it is astonishing that even the planters themselves do not confess its force, but it seems to be a law of retributive justice that slavery should degrade both parties, the possessor and the possessed, and assenting to the sentiment of the first and greatest of poets that on the day on which a man becomes a slave, he loses half his virtue, we may add, that he who becomes his master does not lose less.

By the kindness of our friends a letter from Lima dated the 24th of December and Lima Gazettes up to the 22d December 1824, have been put into our hands. The intelligence that they contain is of a most glorious and decisive character. The contest in Peru, that contest, which feelings of pride and revenge alone sustained in the absence of all rational hope of success, which was not more an injury to freedom than an outrage to humanity, has terminated once and for ever.

[*Beng. Hurk. April* 30.

Donabew, April 3, 1825.—"We arrived at this place a month ago with Brigadier General Cotton's Division, and were beat back with considerable loss in killed and wounded. About a week ago, we heard of Sir A. Campbell having encamped on the upper side of Donabew Stockade; on this a part of the Gun Boats and the boats of H. M. Ships attacked the Stockade and were received with a smart fire from about 30 guns which were mounted on the River face of the works. The Gun Boats passed very well, as they were towed by the Steam Boat, but the vessel I was in depended entirely upon the wind, which most provoking fell short, while we were under their heaviest fires, but it fortunately freshened again, and we passad on. Fortunately the Burmese Guns were so much elevated that we had not a man hurt, but our sails were cut to pieces. The Enemy I am happy to say evacuated the Stockade the night before last, in consequence of a shell having exploded at the feet of their Commander(Bundoola) and ripped his belly open. After his death his brother offered to head the Garrison, but the Chiefs declared they had no confidence in any one but Bundoola, and begged to retire, which they did, with out our knowing any thing of the matter, till told of it the next morning by some of themselves. The manner of their General's death is curious—he was reclining upon a couch surrounded by his chiefs, giving his directions for the night and pointing towards our Trenches when the shell fell and burst.

It is supposed there are 120 pieces of Cannon besides jingalls taken, but I have not seen the official returns. I think, I never saw any think so elegent in my life as Bundoola's House, which stands nearly in the centre of the stockade, constructed of bamboos, and containing about 30 apartments. The bamboos of which it is made, are cut and placed in so many various shapes and positions as make the *tout ensemble* strikingly light and beautiful.

One of the Soldiers of H. M. 38th, having made himself drunk about a week ago, was taken Prisoner by the Burmese in an attack upon his party—they stripped him naked, but when he was brought into the presence of Bundoola, he received his clothes back again, the men who had stripped him were punished, food was given him, and house room with one of the Chiefs. This circumstance, added to his being the only Burmese General, who has made any stand against our Arms, with the strange manner in which he met his death, has tended to excite in people a feeling of respect for his memory.

We move for Prome to-morrow. The Bengal Division commences its march at 11 o'clock tonight, and the Madras follows to-morrow. Leaving this place garrisoned with Sepahees, we hope to arrive at Prome in ten days. We have heard nothing of General Morrison—Major Sale of H. M. 13th Regt. left Bassein a month ago to join us, but we have heard nothing of him, however as we cannot hear of any force below us, his non-appearance excites no alarm. Brigadier McCreath is above us at Surrawa with the Elephants and about one thousand men, so that I expect we shall receive no more checks, but take quiet possession of Prome, where it is supposed we shall remain, as the season is so far advanced, that it is apprehended we shall not be able to reach Ava before the rains set in; however, if it is practicable, there is no doubt we shall winter in His Burman Majesty's Capital."

[*The Scotsman, April* 30.

MEERUT, APRIL 19, 1825.—"We have accounts from Goel this morning mentioning that the Bhurtpore business will be amicably adjusted. The authority for this news may be relied upon. An express has been sent from Muttra to stop the 59th King's on its way from Cawnpore".

BHURTPORE.—We are lately informed by a letter from Bhurtpore, that the revolution at that place, which was inserted in almost every newspaper, was not a general one, or any thing with the English station, but was merely a domestic dispute in the Rajah's family.

We hasten to inform our readers that we have just been supplied by the kindness of our friends with an extract of a letter which states that the Spanish fleet composed of the Asia 64, Arica 28, two sloops and a brig, had been brought to action by Captain Guises in which the Asia was dismasted and the whole squadron obliged to take refuge under the guns of Callao. The date of the action is not mentioned in our letter, but from a Chilian paper published at Santiago called the Liberal of the 30th Oct. it appears that an action was *then* expected between the two fleets, and if that should prove the same as the engagement mentioned in our letter, the words in the capitulation relating to the provisioning and refitting the Spanish ships of war no doubt refer to this squadron, which must have been blockaded since the action by Commodore Guise. The favorable terms which the Spaniards have received can only be attributed to the wise impatience of the Peruvians to rid their soil of the presence of an enemy. Callao if tolerably provisioned, which we must suppose it to have been, would from its strength, have sustained a protracted siege, though undoubtedly it must have eventually fallen, since the Royalists remaining in the island of Chiloe, the only Spaniards now left in the Pacific would have been utterly unable, even if the fleet had escaped, to attempt its succour, and it will be long we imagine ere another Spanish fleet doubles Cape Horn after the return of this with the shattered remnants of the army of Peru.

[*Ben. Hur May* 2.

We understand that H. M. Ship *Larne* left Bassein about the beginning of April, to burn some Stockades at Negrais; which was promptly and effectually accomplished. On the way down, two enterprises were successfully attempted by Captain Marryat, which seem to us entitled to no ordinary commendation. In passing Naputah, he took fifty Burmese to assist him in destroying the above-mentioned Stockades, the Chief of Naputah being friendly, and having accepted of our protection. In proceeding down the river, he learned from them, that 150 of the Naputah people were detained at Thingan, (a Town on the Branch of the river leading to the Irawaddy,) by a Gold Chatta Chief, belonging to Bundoola, who had 800 men with him. The *Larne* being 30 short of her compliment from Sickness, and men away on Service, only forty Sailors could be mustered. With these forty tars, two Row boats, twelve Seapoys, and fifty Burmese, to whom Swords only were entrusted, Captain Marryat boldly attacked the place, compelled them to give up the Naputah people, to lay down and bring in all their arms, and he brought off prisoner the Gold Chatta Chief.

Two days before reaching Negrais, Captain Marryat, with his characteristic gallantry, attacked at night, the force of another Gold Chatta Chief, which he completely surprised. The Burmese, whom on the former Service he had armed with Swords only, were on this occasion entrusted with Muskets, and behaved uncommonly well, following the Chief of the Enemy into the jungle, and bringing him in prisoner. The Enemy submitted to the same terms which had been imposed on those vanquished at Thingan. Eight heavy iron Guns were taken from them, besides Jingals and Muskets. Captain Marryat did not lose a man on either enterprise; these are the first occasions, we believe, where Burmese have been hostilely employed against Burmese—and it bodes well to the success of our ulterior operations, that the experiment has been attended with signal success. High credit is due to Captain Marryat, and his small, but intrepid, band, for achieving so much without any loss, and with means apparently so inadequate.—*John Bull.*

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 2d.

Extract from a Private Letter from Bassein, dated March 24, 1825.---The public prints have doubtless informed you that we found the once magnificent City of Bassein, or Persami, a heap of smoking ruins, the Whoongee, entrusted with the Military Command, having, upon the expedition, burned the Town and taken to his Boats, with all the wealth he could lay his hands on. Major Sale determined in pursuing him, and, with 200 of the 13th, 100 Sepoys, and about 70 Seamen, we started on the 8th.---Lamina, one of the largest and richest Cities in the empire, is, by water, nearly 140 miles above this, and, with the handful of men detailed above, did we reach this Town by the River, which, in many places, is not a pistol shot across---its banks often inaccessible by reason of high grass and impenetrable jungle, where a child, with strength enough to pull a trigger, was a formidable Enemy, and the only loss we sustained by the Enemy, was two men wounded, and three who died by Cholera, brought by exposure to a burning sun by day and dews, like rain, by night. We chased the Whoongee so hard that he once left his Curry and Rice so lately, that it was warm when our advance party got up.—This happened, however, late, when our people were knocked up by a long and dreadfully hot pull—and the next day the gentleman got into the jungles and was lost to us. We were at one time, within 18 or 20 miles of Donabew.—At another, within 8 miles of the army commanded by the Kee Whoongee, whose guns we distinctly heard for a whole night ---Almost all the places on the banks of the River were deserted, very many burned.---Lamina is a place of wonderful extent, and richly adorned with superb temples, and houses filled with Godmahs. We brought away two beautiful War Canoes, capable of holding 60 men each, and another immense Boat, which, from the way in which she was fitted up, I imagine had been appropriated to the woman of the Rajah or Viceroy, as the Government of Lamina is styled. We were 14 days absent."

[*The Scotsman, May* 3.

ADDRESS TO MR. ADAM.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Under the influence of the same feelings which induced us on the late occasion of your retirement from the high Office of Governor General of the British Possessions in India, to testify our sense of the principles which had directed your conduct in the administration of its duties, we consider it to be equally incumbent on us at the present time, when the rela-

* Lamina stands on the western bank of the Bassein Branch of the Irrawuddy, and appears to be about 50 miles west of Donabew. Most of the Boats which trade with Calcutta, came from Lamina---upwards of 100 are said to come annually to this Port from Lamina.

(*Continued in the Additional Supplem*[illegible]

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page Supt.*)

tion which then connected you with the Government of India no longer exists, and when every personal consideration of hope or fear has therefore ceased, to operate to renew the expression of our unaltered sentiments of cordial esteem & approbation.

At a moment when, in unison with the general feelings of the Indian community, we were indulging the anxious hope of seeing you resume together with the blessing of invigorated health, the discharge of those functions in the Supreme Council of the Empire, which you have so long exercised with distinguished honour to yourself and with eminent advantage to the public interests, we lament to find ourselves called upon to perform the duty of addressing you not in the language of exultation which the realization of that hope would have inspired, but with expressions commemorative no less of our private grief at the still impaired condition of your health, than of our public sorrow at the necessity which deprives us under circumstances of peculiar exigency, of the future benefit of those vigorous and enlightened counsels, which have so long contributed to the prosperity, the safety, and the glory of the state.

After a long course of honorable service, during which ample opportunities have been afforded of appreciating the qualities of your character, as they have been exemplified in the various relations of public and private life, it will be gratifying to you to receive from those among whom the largest portion of that life has been consumed, this deliberate and solemn record of the affectionate sentiments of respect, esteem, and confidence which the recollection of it has inspired.

In the intercourse of private life, your deportment has been characterized by a happy union of the amiable and endearing qualities which constitute the charm of social existence, with the possession of distinguished rank, and with the ascendancy of superior intellectual attainments; whilst, in the exercise of the arduous duties belonging to the exalted Public Stations which you have been called upon to fill you have exhibited, in the elevation of your views, in the clear integrity of your principles, in the wisdom, and decision of your measures, and in the sacrifice of every personal consideration to your sense of the exigencies of the public weal, a bright example of those great and good qualities, which, as "they are the main constituents of public virtue, are also the most appropriate objects of public respect and honor.

Entertaining this opinion of your character, and animated with these sentiments of high respect and esteem for your public and private virtues, it is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we contemplate the necessity, which has interrupted the brilliant career of your exertions in the public service, and prematurely withdrawn you from the bosom of a Society, which you have equally adorned by your talents, and instructed by your example. And while we cherish the anxious hope that, with the blessing of recruited health, you are destined to experience, in the enjoyments of your Native land, the full measure of happiness which they are calculated to afford, we venture, at the same time, to indulge a confident expectation, that your eminent public services in this remote but valuable portion of the British Empire, will receive, in the approbation of a discerning Sovereign and grateful country, their just and most appropriate reward.

The Chairman having finished the perusal of the Address, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried by acclamation

"Resolved.---That the draft of the Address which has been submitted by the Committee, and which has now been read to the meeting be adopted.

"Resolved.---That the Chairman be requested to cause the Address to be engrossed in duplicate on Parchment, and that Copies when so engrossed, be left for signature at the Town Hall.

"Resolved.---That as there is reason to believe that many gentlemen residing at the several Stations in the interior, would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of uniting with the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, in testifying their sentiments of regard and esteem for Mr. Adam--- an opportunity be afforded to them of having their signatures affixed to the Address, by signifying their wish to that effect to the Chairman.

TOWN HALL: J. P. LARKINS.
Calcutta 2d May, 1825. *Chairman.*"

The thanks of the Meeting having been given to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved

[*John Bull, May 3*

English News.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of November, 1824.

1st Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub Lieut. Chetwynd, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice de Roos, promoted, 1st Nov. 1824; H. Peyton, to be cornet and sub lieut. do.

4th Dragoons.—Cornet Bulkley, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Method, 75th foot, 14th October; J. R. Somerville, to be cornet do.

6th Dragoons.—R. Whyte, to be cornet by purchase, vice lord Pelham, R. Ho. Gds. do.

8th Dragoons.—Brevet lieutenant colonel Lord G. W. Russel, to be lieutenant colonel, by purchase, vice Westenra, retired 28th do.; Captain Baumgardt, to be major by purchase, vice Deare, 21st do.; brevet major Badcock, from 14th dragoons, to be major by purchase, 28th do.; lieutenant Morgell to be captain, 21st do.; cornet Spooner, to be lieutenant, do.; B. Wodehouse to be cornet, do.

14th Dragoons.—Lieutenant H. Gage, to be captain by purchase, vice Badcock, 8th Dragoons; 28th do.; cornet Musgrove, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Willes, retired 27th do.; cornet Smith, do. 28th do.; C. Delme, to be cornet, do.; J. M. Dawson, to be cornet, 2d Nov.

Grenadier Guards.—2d lieutenant M'Kinnon from rifle brigade to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase, vice Wigram, retired do.

Coldstream Guards.—Ensign Cotton, from 63d foot, to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase, vice Graves, promoted 6th do.

1st Foot.—Captain Glover, to be major by purchase, vice brevet lieutenant colonel Nixen, retired 21st Oct; lieutenant Suckling, to be captain, do.; ensign Temple, to be lieutenant, do.; E. Every, to be ensign do.

16th Foot.—Lieutenant Hutchison, from half pay staff corps cavalry, to be lieutenant, vice Riguey, dead 5th May; ensign Henley, to be lieutenant, vice O'Hara, dead 25th do.; ensign Luxmore, to be lieutenant, vice Wall, dead 11th June; G. Mylius, to be ensign, 27th October; W. S. Smith, do. 28th do.

30th Foot.—Staff Quarter Master Serjeant Ward, to be quarter master, vice Kingsley, dead 21st do.

34th Foot.—Major Faunt, to be lieutenant colonel by purchase, vice Dickens, retired 28th do.; captain Davis, to be major; do. lieutenant Greaves, from 7th foot to be captain, do.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant Cairne, to be captain by purchase, vice Fraser, 50th foot, 4th November; ensign Skerry, to be lieutenant, do.; hon. F. Petre, to be ensign do.

41st Foot.—2d lieutenant Price, from 60th foot, to be ensign, vice Tathwell, promoted 7th October.

45th Foot.—W. Hope, to be ensign, vice Harrison, 83d foot, 4th Nov.

50th foot.—Brevet lieutenant colonel Fraser, from 36th foot to be Major by purchase, vice Price retired 4th Nov.; captain Shaw, from 97th foot to be captain vice Bartley, half pay 89th foot, 4th Nov.

60th Foot.—G. Brockman to be 2d lieut. by purchase, vice Price, 41st foot, 21st Oct.

72d Foot.—W. Guard to be ensign by purchase, vice Cotton, coldstream guards, 6th Nov.

73d foot.—Ensign Townsend, from 75th foot to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Lyons retired 28th October.

75th Foot.—Gents. cadet J. Graham, from Royal Military College, to be ensign by purchase vice Townsend, 73d foot, 28th October.

81st Foot.—Lieutenant Duval, to be captain by purchase vice Jenkins, retired, do.; Ensign Darell, to be lieutenant do.; A. Splaine, to be Ensign, do.

82d Foot.—Lieutenant Campbell from col. company Mauritius, to be lieutenant vice Holdsworth, half pay colonial company Mauritius do.

83d Foot.---Ensign Harrison, from 45th foot, to be lieut. vice Summerfield, dead do.

90th Foot---Ensign Eyles, to be lieutenant by purchase vice Maclean, 95th foot, 6th Nov.

95th Foot.---Lieutenant Maclean, from 90th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Fox, promoted 28th October.

97th Foot.---Captain Logie, from half pay 92d Foot, to be captain, vice Shaw, 50th foot, 4th November.

99th Foot.---Ensign Caldwell, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Hamilton, 2d West India Regiment, 28th October; S. W. H. Ramsbottom, to be ensign; Paymaster Irwin, from half pay 54th foot, to be paymaster.

Rifle Brigade.---Gent. Cadet J. S. Cameron, from royal military college, to be 2d lieutenant by purchase, vice M'Kinnon, grenadier guards.

2d West India Regiment ---Lieutenant Hamilton, from 99th foot, to be captain by purchase, vice Ross, African Colonial Corps, 21st October.

Ceylon Regiment.---Lieutenant Malcolm, to be Captain vice Dann, dead 4th May; 2d lieut. Mylius, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Smith, dead 30th May; W. Garstin, to be 2d lieut. 28th October.

African colonial corps.---Captain Ross, from 2d West India Regiment to be captain, vice Donald, retired 21st October; quarter master serjeant Browne, of late West India Rangers, to be quarter master, vice Mahon, dead 28th do.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH NOVEMBER 1824.

Promotions and Appointments too late for Insertion in their respective places.

1st Dragoons.—Cornet Sir L. P. Glyn, Bart. to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Wathen, 15th dragoons, 4th November 1824. John Barney Petre, to be cornet by purchase, vice Glyn do.

15th Dragoons. Lieutenant Wathen, from 1st dragoons to be lieutenant, vice Bayard retired, 11th do.

Grenadier Guards.—Battalion surgeon Watson, to be surgeon major vice Nixon retired 11th do.; assistant surgeon Armstrong, to be surgeon, vice Watson do.

7th foot.—Ensign Lord S. A. Chichester, from 43d foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Greaves promoted in the 34th foot, 4th do.

10th foot.—Brevet lieutenant colonel A. S. King, from half pay 98th foot, to be major, vice Gordon exchanges, 11th do.

31st foot.—Surgeon White from half pay 84th foot, to be surgeon vice Callow, exchanges, do.

43d foot.—Gentleman Cadet Wilbraham Egerton, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lord Chichester promoted in the 7th foot, 4th do.

46th foot—Lieutenant Graham, from half pay 23d foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hutchinson, 76th foot, 11th do.

60th foot.—Ensign Wilford from halfpay 11th foot, to be ensign vice Wolff, exchanges, do.; paymaster Maclauren, from 77th foot to be paymaster, vice Read half pay do.; ensign Liddeel, to be adjutant, vice Wolff, resigned adjutancy only, 19th August.

62d foot.—Lieutenant Mair from 47th foot, to be lieutenant, vice A. Stewart half pay 47th November.

72d foot.—Ensign Hickson from half pay 13th foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Campbell exchanges, do.

Whitehall, December 14.

The King has been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint J. H. Mackenzie, Esq. one of the Lords of Session, to be a Lord of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Sir A. Campbell, Bart. resigned.

"Aleppo, Aug. 12.—"The Sultan has issued the following Firman:—

'Know I have learnt that books, such as the Bible, Psalter, the Gospels and the Epistles of the Apostles, have been printed in Europe to the number of two or three thousand copies of each together with a treatise in the Persian language, and that two or three hundred copies of each kind, with four or five of the Persian treatise, have come to my capital---now, as it is my duty, entirely to prevent the arrival of such things in the empire under my Government, you have to order these books back to Europe, and if such should in future arrive at the Custom houses to make a strict examination, and to take care that none of these books be sold in my Capital You will also see, that no Musselman obtains such book; and if there should be any copies found that they be taken away and thrown into the sea to be consumed by it; and above all things let none of them be sold or bought in any country belonging to my Empire.'

"This Firman was also sent to the Cadi of this city, who thereupon called together the chiefs of the several Christian Communities, and commanded them to enjoin such of their brethren as had any of these prohibited books in their possession, to deliver them up, threatening to *hang* all those who should be found to have retained the books. It is affirmed, however, that yesterday evening not a single copy had been delivered up. Among those persons who spoke on the subject, the Roman Catholics alone, of the other Christians, believe that this Firman has been issued at the instance of the Roman Catholic Clergy."

DUBLIN, December 10.—The Lords of the Treasury have been pleased to approve of the ports of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, for the warehousing of East India goods. We are sorry to state, that in the neighbourhood of Fotnard and Rostgreen scarcely a night passes that sheep are not plucked; in one instance the noses of some were cut out. Last week, two men in the employ of Edmond O'Meagher, Esq. of Marshill, and another in that of R. Philips, Esq. were visited by parties of Rockites and menaced with death if they did not give up their farms and situations.

DECEMBER 14, 1824.—Last night Sir Anthony Carlisle, in concluding his annual course of Lectures on Anatomy at the Royal Academy, intimated his determination to resign, as his Professorship in that establishment interfered too much with his other duties, and in particular with the calls of suffering humanity, to which he wished to devote the whole of his time and experience. He recommended the election of a younger Professor.

BURSTING OF A STEAM-BOILER AT MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, DEC. 11.—I have now to inform you of a most fatal accident which has happened here this evening about six o'clock. The neighbourhood of Portland-street was dreadfully alarmed by a sudden and violent explosion, which shook the houses, and shattered the windows in all directions. It appears to have been the bursting of a steam-boiler, attached to a machine shop in Major street, near Portland street, occupied by Windsors and Hyde. The whole of the building was blown up, and with it several of the workmen. The first report was, that ten were killed, and many more wounded; but I endeavoured to get at the truth as far as possible. I accordingly went to Major-street, and saw the ruins, surrounded by the military, and persons holding lighted torches; workmen were busily employed in removing the bricks, &c. and searching for bodies; but at the time I wrote (9 P. M.) it is impossible to ascertain the full extent of the accident. I went to the Volunteer Tavern, and saw the dead body of an aged man, dreadfully disfigured by bruises and burns; his mouth was full of ashes, a large hole in his cheek, and his body cut in several places. I then went to our Infirmary, to which had been conveyed six men; found two dead, a third just expiring, and, according to the opinion of the surgeons, little or no hopes were to be entertained of the recovery of two more. One of them was shockingly scalded; several have been carried to their own houses, but the number of those it is impossible yet to say.

Your's, &c. G. M.

This morning, in the Court of King's Bench, an action was brought against the Proprietors of the *Boston Gazette*, for a libel published in that paper on the 27th of April last, in which the renowned Orator Hunt was plaintiff, when a verdict of 200l. was awarded him by the Jury.

DECEMBER 16, 1821.—Lord Strangford, lately our Ambassador at Constantinople, arrived at Dover, yesterday, from Calais.

TO THE PUBLIC.—LIMA, DEC. 18, 1825.

GREAT VICTORY—DECISIVE TRIUMPH.

The liberating army under the command of General Sucre has completely routed the Spanish army on the plains of Guamanquilla, General La Serna who commanded it, has been wounded and is a prisoner with the Generals Canterac, Valdes, Carralala and all its chief officers and troops. In consequence all the baggage arms and equipments of the enemy have fallen into our power. Lieut. Col. Medina adjutant of his Excellency the Liberador was bringing the official accounts of the action, and we have to lament the misfortune which was befallen him: he was assassinated in Guamdo by the rebels of that canton. But all the authorities of the places adjoining the field of battle have sent official advices of the triumph of our arms, adding that General Canterac, on whom devolved the command in the field after Genl. La Serna was wounded, capitulated with Genl. Sucre expressly stipulating that the fortress of Callao should be surrendered to the liberating army.

The month of December has completed what the day of Junin began: at the commencement of the year, the Spaniards thought to reconquer America with this army, which no longer exists. The fields of Guamanquilla have been the witnesses of the victory which has terminated the war of independence in the continent of Columbus. There has the question been decided which has divided Europe which more immediately interested America, but which was of transcendental importance to the whole human race, and whose influence will without doubt be felt by thousands upon thousands of generations, who shall succeed:—this question is whether the world shall be governed by the absolute power of those who style themselves legitimates, or if hence shall arise the epoch from which the people shall enjoy rights and liberty. In brief the liberating army has resolved this problem, and has raised the last monument which was wanting to its glory; gratitude shall inscribe on it the names of the conquerors of Guamanguilla, and of the illustrious genius which has directed the war, which has saved Peru, and to which the successes of February first opened new paths to glory: his fame shall endure to the destruction of the world, and offers a resentment of success to all those who sigh for liberty.

The General in Chief to the united army:—

Soldiers! On the field of Ayacucho you have completed an undertaking most worthy of you: six thousand brave men of the liberating army have by their constancy and with their blood sealed the independence of Peru and the peace of America. Ten thousand Spaniards who for fourteen years have domineered in this Republic have been humiliated at your feet.

Peruvians! You are the restores of your country. Your sons, the most remote generations of Peru, shall record your names with gratitude and pride.

Columbians! From the Orinoco to the Desaguadero you have marched [redacted] their existence, you [redacted] crowned by victory to guarantee the liberty of the new world.

Head Quarters Ayacucho, Dec. 10, 1824.

ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Head Quarters at Lima, Dec. 22, 1824.

His Excellency the Liberator received at night the confirmation of the battle of Ayacucho fought on the 9th inst. under the orders of General Sucre by accounts brought by the Aide de Camp of that General Captain Alarcon.

After five months of skilful manœuvres on both sides and of various combats always glorious to our arms, General Sucre awaited the enemy in the position of Ayacucho.

On the 9th the liberating army was attacked by the enemy's army which had surmounted the heights which were in front of our camp. General Valdes of the van guard commanded the right with four field pieces, four battalions, and two squadrons of hussars. General Monet the centre with five battalions, General Villar hus commanded the left with six pieces and four battalions. The rest of the cavalry of the Spanish army formed the reserve.

Our order of battle was as follows, General Cordova attacked on the right with the second division of Columbia composed of the battalions Bogota Voltigeurs, Pichincha and Caracas. General Lamar commanded the left with the battalions of Peru Legion No 1, 2 and 3, the division of General Lara formed the reserve.

The two armies were extremely unequal in force. The enemy had nearly ten thousand men, we scarcely 5000 combatants.

The second division of Columbia advanced sword in hand with a coolness of which there are few examples. Scarcely had the fire commenced when the Spaniards gave ground and became disordered. The division of Peru having encountered a most vigorous opposition from the enemy's vanguard under the orders of General Valdes, was reinforced by General Lara with the battalions Vencedor and Vargas of the Columbian Guard. Nothing resisted the impetuosity of our brave soldiers. The second squadron of Hussars of Junin under the orders of the intrepid commandant Olabarria made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadrons stationed to the right of General Valdes and gained the most admirable success. This dismounted grenadiers of Columbia, on our right Flank charged the Spanish Infantry. The Regiment of Hussars of Columbia under the orders of the intrepid colonel Silva charged lance in hand the grenadiers of the

Viceroy's guard who were dispersed. This brave Colonel received three lance wounds.

All the corps of every arm bore themselves in an heroic manner during the short but terrible shock of battle.

As the official despatch of the battle has not been received in consequence of the murder of Lieut.-Col. Medina, we scarcely know the chiefs who have most distinguished themselves. General Lamar according to report has conducted himself in a manner worthy of his ancient reputation: when this glorious despatch arrives we shall insert all their names in the order of the day.

The remains of the Spanish army under the orders of General Canterac capitulated the day after the battle. By that capitulation all that belonged to the Spanish power in Peru passes into the possession of this Republic. The whole Spanish army and fifteen generals have fallen into our power.

The commandant of the interior.

MANUAL JOSE SOLER.

Losses of the Army of Columbia, on the 3d and 9th of Dec. 1824

Killed—1 General; 8 Officers, and 300 Rank and File.

Wounded—5 Generals; 34 Officers, and 480 Rank and File.

THE COURIER,—DECEMBER 20.

An absurd report has prevailed this morning that Mr. Canning had resigned. There seems to be a class of profound politicans in this metropolis, who are determined that affairs shall not go on well; that at all events, if Europe is perversely tranquil, his Majesty's Ministers shall quarrel among themselves; and to work they go, to manufacture changes and resignations. Nine-tenths of these rumours we hear and laugh at; nor should we consider it necessary to contradict as we now do, this last invention, were we not aware of the consternation which would be felt throughout the country at the bare supposition of our public Councils being deprived of the presence of the distinguished Minister and Statesman whose retirement has been thus bruited about.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—DEC. 26.

The only intelligence of any importance is contained in two articles,—the one from Mexico, the other from Paris. It appears by the Mexico article, that a Government, like that of the United States of America, has at length been generally accepted and subscribed through that vast Empire; and that all parties are agreed upon maintaining it. Vittoria is expected to be the first President.—we presume, for three years. The Debates in the Congress, the Proclamations, and the Manifestoes, all breathe the most friendly tone towards England, and justify what we have always anticipated,—that a most flourishing intercourse of commerce and manufactures will shortly be established between the two nations. We consider this to be the final settlement of affairs in that part of South America; and, in fact, the expulsion of the Spanish Government for ever, as it is impossible that any such foreign Government can maintain itself in the vicinity of a republic so established and united.

The French Papers contain only the King's Speech, which is pacific in one sense, but expresses, as we think, rather too decided a purpose to retain a portion of the French army in Spain. It is understood, that this purpose has been the cause of some divisions in our own Cabinet, and that a disposition exists in our own Ministry to require some further explanations [redacted] All this, however, is only conjecture. Peace is too valuable, in present circumstances, to be put to the risk for any abstract principles, and indeed, for any cause, which does not immediately concern ourselves.

A letter from an officer of the squadron in the Tagus states that the *Ocean*, 80, the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Beauclerc, was visited on the 16th ultimo by the King of Portugal and his daughters. The weather was very fine, and the ship, dressed in colours, had a very brilliant effect. On his Majesty reaching the deck, the squadron fired a royal salute, and the band played "God save the King." The Royal party, after inspecting the ship, retired to the after-cabin, where they received the compliments of the Foreign Ambassadors, who were present on the occasion, and at three o'clock sat down to dinner. After the Royal family had finished their repast, his Majesty expressed his thanks for the kindness which his family and himself had experienced on board, he ordered his barge, and left the ship under a salute as before.

The small island of Heligoland, at the mouth of the Elbe, has been visited lately with a very malignant disease—a diarrhœa, which has proved fatal to a great many persons. For one period, says a letter dated the 24th ultimo, the mortality was from 15 to 18 weekly, out of a population of a few hundreds! Dr. Lehmann, of Hamburgh, however, has succeeded in putting a stop to its dreadful ravages. At the above date the malignity of the disease was greatly abated, and those who had been afflicted were all in a state of convalescence.

THE COURIER.—JANUARY 1.

"CITY TWO O'CLOCK.—"This is a holyday at the Bank and in the British Stock Market. The nominal price of Consols is 95⅝; but we have not heard of one bargain.

In the Foreign market the transactions are very extensive in the South American Securities; Mexican Bonds commenced at 76¼, declined to 76, reached 78, and are now 77½; Columbian Bonds are 92.

"In the Mine Shares there is a to an immense deal doing, attended with an advance on every description. Continental Gas Shares are at a half premium.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Capt. Biden was sworn into the command of the ship *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, consigned to Madras and Bengal. The following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations viz.—Captain Alexander Nairne, General Kyd, Captain John Peter Wilson, Hythe, Bengal and China; and Captain John Patterson, Repulse, St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Mr. Kemble.—The King's express and most gracious permission, to dedicate to his Majesty the Life of Mr Kemble, was, on Saturday, communicated to Mr. Boaden, by Mr. Peel, the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We rejoice to perceive, by accounts from Stockholm, that a new Convention has been signed by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield and Count de Wattersvadt, on the part of the British and Swedish Government respectively, for more effectually restraining the Slave Trade. We presume, the principle adopted in this Convention is the same with that of the enactment in the late Statute for consolidating the laws relating to the abolition of the Slave Trade (Stat. 5 Geo. IV. c 113;) by the 9th section of which, the dealing in slaves on the high seas is declared (in the case of a British subject) to be piracy. The Swedish Government has in general shewn a laudable aversion to this traffic: and unlike some other Continental Powers, it has not confined the expression of its dissatisfaction to a few barren phrases, but has issued Ordinances for the effectual restraint of the evil; and we believe has fairly carried those Ordinances into execution.

(FROM THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.)

In the brig *Satanna* which arrived at this port yesterday, from London, came passenger, Mr. Joseph Price, of Wilmington, Delaware, who was one of the crew of the brig *General Gates*, of Boston, and was taken prisoner by the natives of New Zealand.

The *General Gates* sailed from Boston in 1821, on a Sealing voyage; and on the 10th of August following Price was landed, with five others, on the coast of New Zealand, to catch seals. After remaining there six weeks, having procured 3563 skins they were taken by a party of natives of New Zealand, at ten or eleven o'clock at night.—The natives set fire to their huts, burnt their skins, and destroyed their provisions, not knowing the use of them. They then tied their hands behind them, marched them to Looking Glass Bay, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles. They had nothing to eat but roasted fish. They were then marched two hundred miles to Sandy Bay, where they found a collection of savages, who carried them before their King and Queen. As soon as they arrived, one of their number, John Rawier, of London, was ordered to be killed. He was tied to a tree, and struck on the head by two savages, armed with clubs. His head was cut off and buried, and the rest of the body they roasted in a kind of oven under ground, and offered to the survivors to eat; & having nothing else, they were forced by hunger to partake of it. They tied the remaining five to a tree, with fifty men to guard them. The next day, James Webster was killed and roasted; the day after, Wm. Rawson, of New London; and the day after, Wm. Smith of New York, shared the same fate. The next day from what they could learn from the Chief James West, of New York, was to die; but the night previous, a heavy squall rose from the east, with thunder and rain, which so frightened the natives, that they all ran away to the west, with a hideous noise, leaving the men tied under the tree. They succeeded in untying themselves, escaped to the shore, found their boat, in which they put to sea without provision. They were not thirty yards from the [illegible] when they saw seven hundred savages [illegible] in search of them.—They had been three days in the boat, when they were picked up by the brig *Margery*, Capt. White, of Sidney, New South Wales, at which place they were landed on the 10th of November.

The French it appears had quitted Madrid, and except the 22,000 men left for garrisons, had proceeded towards their own country. Spain, however, according to some accounts, appears to be in a very unsettled state. The following picture is given by a late Writer.

"The Inquisition is intended, it is said, to be immediately reestablished. Daily executions of men—fathers hanged for the crimes of their children—wives punished like criminals of the worst class, for aiding their husbands to escape unmerited death—ladies condemned to banishment, and sent off at a moment's notice from their homes and families, for the crime of sending food to friends or relatives dying of hunger in the prisons. Such are the hourly exhibitions. Nine persons have been executed at Corunna, under pretence of their causing the death of certain rebels to the Constitutional Government. How the French garrisons are to be withdrawn without a reaction ensuing, it is impossible to say. The priests are every where preaching against their Gallic deliverers, and, blind as their rulers, seem utterly regardless of future consequences,—in short of every thing but vengeance.

"Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated December 1, 1824:—"The expedition which this Government has so long announced as fitting out against Brazil, has terminated as I always prophesied and advised you it would. The Minister of Marine has just issued orders for all the ships of war of which it was to have been composed to be dismantled, except two frigates, the *Perola* and *Princeza Real*, two corvettes, the *Lealdade* and *Infante Don Miguel*, and two brigs, which are retained in commission as *guardas costas*, and to cruise in the Mediterranean; but it is thought, the Treasury having been completely exhausted by the preparation for this expedition, that even those few ships cannot long be kept in commission,"—*Morning Paper.*

"The question of Ireland" says a late London Paper, "will be one of the first, we understand, submitted to the consideration of Parliament upon its meeting. Our readers, probably, are not generally aware, that the Irish Committee which was appointed last Session, remains undissolved. It will, consequently, resume its sittings; and we suppose such papers will be referred to it, as will enable it to make an early report.

The course which Parliament will have to pursue, will necessarily be one of much delicacy and difficulty. As to what has been called "Catholic Emancipation," for which some have so long been contending as a sovoriegn panacea---the true & certain method of removing every discontent from the Roman Catholic body, satisfying their disinterested Priesthood, and binding them all in permanent gratitude and attachment to our Constitution, which is still to be "fundamentally Protestant"---all disguise is freely thrown off by the Roman Catholic Association, their confidents, and agents. Mr. O'Connell has expressly described in the Association, the emancipation (as it is called) of the Roman Catholics as only the *first* "*step*" to "the conciliation of Ireland," meaning, by Ireland, the Irish Romanists. This avowal of Mr. O'Connell becomes, under all the circumstances, a dicided manifesto of the Association. Again--- Dr. Doyle the popish Bisohp, in one of his incendiary proclamations, informs the Irish Papists, that the foul stain of treachery against them will "not be effaced from the soul of England——no, not by *their emancipation*," and he tells them that their country is "*enslaved*;" that "they must become free, great, and happy, as they once had been," and in order to this must "take from our competency, or even wrotchedness, whatever may have escaped the hands of the despoiler, and consecrate it to our personal and public redemption." It is morally certain, that such proclamations as this, points, as plainly as circumstances appeared to render safe, to the recovery of forfeited Irish property.

The rule for a criminal prosecution, obtained 22d November, against the proprietor of the *Sunday Times*, for a libel on the Marquiss of Hastings, has been abandoned by the noble plaintiff, on the defendant's pleading misinformation.

In the Court of King's Bench, Dec. 2d, a case was heard wherein a Jew, named Cohen, had preferred an indictment against Mr. Joseph Staunton, chief mate of the Bridgewater East Indiaman, for an assault. The plaintiff, a lodger of seamen, went on board the ship, and the defendant turned him out. The Jury acquitted the defendant, to the satisfaction of a crowded court.

On the 5th December an action for breach of promise of marriage, came on in the Court of King's Bench; the parties in which were Miss Amelia Wharton, plaintiff: Captain Lewis, of the Madras Military Establishment, defendant. The plea of the latter was a denial of a promise. The damages were laid at £5000. The Jury found a verdict for £150.

On the 20 Dec. Captain Smith, of the William Fairlie, East Indiaman, obtained a verdict for £250 damages, in the Court of King's Bench, against William White, proprietor of the "Indian Observer," for a libel published in that Journal of 22d February last, which imputed to Captain Smith symptoms of insanity, in consequence of which many persons refused to go the voyage to India in his vessel.

In the Secondary Office on the 2d of December, an argument took place upon a writ of inquiry *capias utligatum*, to ascertain the property possessed by Lieut. Col. Buchanan, a retired officer in the East India army (who was outlawed), in order that the Sheriff might seize it for the benefit of the plaintiff, Mrs. Plunkett. The real defendents were the East India Company. The sums claimed were £365 per annum retired pay, since 1821; and £3187 19s. the principal sum upon which Buchanan received a dividend of £104 12s. 6d., each half year, in Bombay stock.

Mr. Walter Buchanan was called, to prove that he had received the retired allowance and dividends on behalf of the Lieutenant Colonel up to 1821, but not since. Mr. Dart, secretary to the East India Company, and Mr. Malvil, the Assistant Auditor, and other officers, were likewise called; but the Court of Directors having declined to authorize production of the official books and documents, the proof respecting the stock failed.

The Secondary told the jury, that as the East India Company (the real defendents) had withheld the information necessary to prove the principal claim, (though he could not guess their motive) they could only find for the plaintiff to the amount £1199 12s. 6d, being the arrears of pay. Verdict accordingly.

The statement made respecting the appointment of Sir Charles Stuart to the Government of Bombay is wholly unfounded. The Hon. M Elphinstone, continues Governor of that presidency; and Major General Sir Thomas Munro remains Governor of Madras, and has no intention of coming home——*Courier.*

It is confidently stated, that in consequence of an application from the East India Company, Government have agreed to increase the British force in India either by the addition of six regiments from this country, or by an addition to the number of companies in the regiments now serving in India. The latter plan, it is thought, is most likely to be adopted, which will be a source of much promotion for the officers of the regiments now in India.—*Star.*

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the ports of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, as depots for warehousing of East India goods.

General Anderson, of the East India Company's service, who died lately in London, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £70,000, for the purpose of establishing two institutions in Elgin; one for the reception of indigent natives of that country, who are upwards of fifty five years of age; the other for the education of poor children.

On December 22d, Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, developed to a meeting held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, (the Lord Mayor in the chair) his plan for relieving the distress of Ireland, which was to introduce the cotton manufacture there, and open the East India and China trade to it; 1st, by allowing sugar to be brought there at a lower duty; and 2dly, by enabling the Irish to import tea from China by licenses from the government, who are authorized to grant them, if the Company do not sell teas as low as they can be got on the continent. A committee was appointed to promote this project.

Orders for recruiting for the British army in India will be issued forthwith. Every corps now on service in that quarter will be immediately completed to the full Indian establishment.

The *Cambridge*, which brought the last accounts from Bombay, lost many of her packets and letters, and nearly some of her officers and passengers, by an accident which occurred to the Favourite pilot-boat, at the back of the Isle of Wight, on Sunday night, 19th December. This vessel took the purser and several passengers; and through some mismanagement, it is said, struck, bilged, and filled with water. When the accident occurred, the small boat was alongside, and the ladies were immediately carried ashore in it, whilst the crew and passengers made every possible exertion to get the vessel off. For upwards of an hour, Mr. Roynell, the purser, Captains Prinsick, Brett, and Anthony, and Lieutenant Warlow, preserved themselves by clinging to the mast and boom; till at length they were rescued from their perilous condition by boats from the shore. The passengers were entertained by Mr. Howe, of the Isle of Wight.

The following ships of war are building at this port:—Princess Charlotte, 110 guns; Indus (teak) 82; President, 52; Fox, 46; Myrtle, 10; Musquito, 10; Leveret, 10.—The Volage, 28, is ready to be launched. The following ships are ordered to be built at this dockyard:—Neptune, 120 guns; Euphrates, Spartan, Theban, Penelope, and Thalis, of 46 guns each; Favorite and Hazard, 18-gun brigantines; Rapid, Recruit, and two others not named, 10-gun brigs.

SHIPS' COPPER.--We would call attention to the following paragraph, which if correct establishes a fact which we asserted, and Sir H. Davy denied, some few weeks ago:—"Saturday afternoon arrived his Majesty's ship Samarang, 28, Capt. David Dunn, from Halifax, after a tempestuous passage of nineteen day. We understand the return of the Samarang to England, after being so few months on the North American station, is occassioned by a discovery of the complete failure of Sir Humphry Davy's experiments to preserve ships' copper from decay. The Samarang was fitted out at this port, under that eminent chymist's direction; with the zinc preserves attached to the sheathing metal, by means of which, producing galvanic action, it was expected the copper would be preserved from corrosion; but it is proved, that though the oxidation of the metal is prevented by the defensive action of the iron, the animalculæ which this oxidation used to destroy, now prey in such security upon the vessel, that the bottom of the Samarang is covered with worms, barnacles, and sea-weeds, to a degree which prevents her being steered with necessary safety. She is, therefore, returned to England to be docked and recoppered."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT LAYTON, OF THE ICARUS, AND HIS BOAT'S CREW, BY PIRATES.

(*From the Quebec Gazette.*)

"The melancholy account of the murder of Lieutenant Layton, and part of the Icarus' gig's crew, reached us some time ago. As the circumstances were not detailed, it may be interesting to many of our readers to learn the following particulars, as narrated by an eye witness:—In February last, Lieutenant Layton was dispatched by Captain Graham, with the cutter and gig of the Icarus, to bring out from under the Isle of Pines a piratical felucca, which had taken shelter there. As the boats approached the shore, the felucca swept up the River Santa Fé, and anchored about two miles above the entrance of the River Mal Pais, which is a narrow branch of the Santa Fé, Lieutenant Layton proceeded up the Santa Fé, and without meeting opposition, set fire to a piratical establishment of eleven houses, and also destroyed a vessel which had been recently launched. Unfortunately, on his way down, he determined on looking up the Mal Pais, being convinced

that the felucca must have escaped up the river. After directing the cutter to await his return at the mouth of the Mal Pais, Lieut. Layton proceeded upwards, and having ascended some distance, came in sight of the felucca, which had been moored close to the shore, and on the instant of the gig's appearance round a point of land, within one hundred yards of the pirate, a fire of grape and canister from two great guns was opened by the enemy, and Mr. Strode (a Midshipman) and four seamen were killed on the spot; two of the gig's crew swam to the shore amid a volley of musketry, and succeeded in getting on board the cutter. The pirates, as appears from the confession of Benito Capel (which we give below), one of the gang afterward, taken, dragged the Lieutenent and the remaining seamen on shore, and having tied them to a tree, extorted such information as they deemed requisite, and ended their bloody work by stabbing them in various places, and cutting their throats.

"Capt. Harris, of his Majesty's ship Hussar, the senior officer on the Cuba station when this deplorable transaction took place, was so incensed that he determined to root out the wretches who had been guilty of such atrocity, and therefore directed Captain Graham to use every means in his power to secure or to put to death the actors in the dreadful tragedy above detailed. Captain Graham having landed the crews of the Icarus and Speedwell, scoured the Island, which is 150 miles in length, and after three months of most arduous service, he was so fortunate as to put to death six of the principal wretches, took five, who were sent to Jamaica for trial, and had the satisfaction of finding the Captain of the Felucca dead in the woods. One of the gang, who was put to death was a Canadian, named Pierre Rousseau, though calling himself Francisco Morales; he maintained a desperate single-handed combat with one of the crew of the Icarus, who finally succeeded in killing his opponent. The inhabitants of the Isle of Pines, when they found that Captain Graham was seriously determined on avenging the death of his officers and men, rendered him every assistance in their power, and he in part attributes his success to the active co-operation which at last was given to the people of the Island.

"In addition to the above exploit, the boats of the Icarus under the command of Lieutenant Croker, a gallant and meritorious officer, were most actively employed along the coast of Cuba, from the middle of May until the month of August last, and made several captures, and put to death part of the desperate fellows forming the crews of the vessels taken. Lieutenant Croker ascertained, that at Cayo Blancho, below the bay of Funda, a great resort of the pirates, no less than twenty vessels had been brought in at different times, within six months, and that the crews, exceeding 139 men, had been put to death in the most wanton and brutal manner. It was at Cayo Blancho that the Henry, an American brig, was re-captured by Lieutenant Croker at the instant the work of murder was about beginning.

TRADE WITH THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

The last mail from Buenos Ayres has brought a copy of a Report drawn up by a Committee of British Merchants, on the past and present state of the trade with the Rio de la Plata, which supplies some commercial information of a highly interesting nature. The improvement of the trade of Buenos Ayres, since its separation from Spain, has been very remarkable, and furnishes a strong proof of the advantages gained by that country in establishing its independece. In the year 1796, the exports from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres amounted to 2,800,000 dollars, and the imports to Cadiz from Buenos Ayres to 5,000,000 dollars, which, as Spain possessed an entire monopoly, may be stated as the whole trade of that Viceroyalty. In the year 1822, according to the returns of the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres, the imports are estimated at 11,000,000 dollars, of which nearly one half were received from Great-Britain direct. In the same year, the exports from Buenos Ayres are estimated at 6,700,000 dollars. This difference in the amount of the imports and exports from that country is explained by the circumsstance that the actual quantities have always exceeded these returns, as they have at all times been short manifested in order to save duties. In the amount of specie in particular said to be exported, no reliance is to be placed on these returns, as the article has sometimes been wholly prohibited, and was then smuggled off. The revenue of Buenos Ayres, in the year 1822, is stated at 1,900,000, dollars, and which is said to be raised on a scale of duties comparatively moderate. The system of high duties was wisely abandoned by the Government, on account of the tempetation it created to smuggling. The increase in the trade of Buenos Ayres will appear far more striking when it is stated, that under that name was returned to the Spanish Government the whole trade with Paraguay and Upper Peru, which is now, from political causes, wholly suspended. When those causes ceases to operate, which the progress of events appear to indicate will very shortly happen, the returns must inevitably become far greater. It is estimated by the Committee, that while the colonial system existed, all manufactured and other European goods sold for *three times their present prices*, while the produce of the country was given in exchange for a *fourth part* of what is now paid for it. The preceding appear to us the most striking facts of a general nature comprised in this repot, of which our limits will not permit us to give more extended notice; but the whole of the details possess considerable interest for persons engaged in commerce with that part of the world.

Extract of a latter from Naples, dated Dec 6.—"I am sorry to be obliged to terminate this with the account of a very unfortunate occurrence which took place near Pæstum three days ago. The fine weather had attracted several English parites to view the ruins, situate in a marsh which pestilential exhalations render barely habitable. The few inhabitants are not much removed from savages. A lady, with her two daughters, on returning, were stopped and robbed by three men with their faces masked; they were, however, suffered to proceed without further violence. This lady's carriage was followed at a short distance by that of Mr. Hunt, late High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, who was accompanied by his lady. They were stopped by the same party. On demanding their money, Mr. Hunt gave them a purse, containing 4 dollars and a few carlins, declaring that he carried no more money along with him. To convince them of this, he even requested back a few carlins to carry him to Naples. They replied, 'We know you have more, and if you do not surrender it, you must die.' Mr. Hunt rejoined. 'You dare not shoot at this time of day.' He had scarcely uttered this observation when a shot was fired, and a ball entered his left breast, passing out at the right side; although it seems only one piece was discharged, another ball struck Mrs. Hunt in the left breast, and passed through the lungs. The foremost robber instantly turned round crying, 'Who fired that shot?' and the three immediately ran off without searching for plunder. Some officers of the Revenge were within hearing, who conveyed them to the miserable place called an inn at Pæstum, where Mr. Hunt expired almost immediately, expressing his regret at having refused his money. Assistance, such as could be had, was procured. One of the officers even returned to Naples, and procured an English surgeon, together with gendarmes. Mrs. Hunt recovered in a slight degree, but only lingered till yesterday, when she expired. Mr. Hunt was an only child; he was in possession of large property, and had only been married seven months.

UNION HALL.—On Tuesday an extraordinary investigation took place at this office. On Thursday se'nnight Mr. Whitmee, a gentleman living at No. 5, Weilington-terrace, Blackfriars-road, went to Covent garden Theatre, with his wife and family, leaving in the house two female servants, one of whom had been desired by her mistress to go out with a message.—While she was out a female came to the house, and told the other servant that she who had gone out had been nearly murdered in the street, and was taken into a house. The servant instantly left the house, and went off with her informant, who took her a considerable distance, and then gave her the slip. On her return to the house she found her fellow servant at the door, no accident having happened to her, and on going in, they perceived that the house had been entered by the back door, and robbed, as it afterwards appeared, of bank notes and plate to the amount of 300l. Mrs. Whitmee gave information of the robbery at this office, on Saturday se'nnight, and mentioned her suspicion of a man and woman, in consequence of which the officers have been since on the alert, and they found to their astonishment that Mrs. Whitmee, after being at the office, had gone to the persons of whom she mentioned her suspicions, to let them know what she had done; and had also gone to the two other persons, whom the officers believe to be the real thieves, to give them warning also, by which the plans of the officers for the discovery of the property were defeated. The two persons first named by Mr. W. were this day brought up for examination, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmee, and the two servants, against whom there is not the slightest suspicion, being present when an extraordinary scene took place. The male prisoner stated, that he kept a brothel, where Mrs. Whitmee was in the habit of meeting a man, whom the officers all knew to be a notorious thief; and that she had desired him, "whenever a lady was wanted to send for her." Mrs. Whitmeeadmitted having met the thief at the prisoner's house, which she did, as she had some private business to transact with him about furniture, and did not wish to let him call at her house, as her husband was of a jealous turn. She positively denied having given directions to be sent for whenever a lady was wanted. Her husband, to whole the whole discomsure was evidently new, became convulsed with agony—he struck his hand against his forehead several times, ejaculating "Good God! Good God! Can this be the case?" The Magistrate lamented Mr. Whitmee's case—it was clear his wife had given notice to the real robbers, and frustrated the plans of the officers for obtaining proof against them. The prisoners were then dismissed, and all the parties left the office.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JANUARY, 1825.

(*From La Belle Assemblee*)

EVENING DRESS.—Over a pink satin slip, of a delicate tint, dress of *tulle*, beautifully ornamented round the border, with two rows of detached bunches of strawberry leaves; in the middle of each is the blossom of that fruit, the work of the artificial florist; the leaves are of embossed pink satin. At the edge of the hem next the shoe, is a row of white blond, of a Vandyke pattern; and above that a very broad full *rouleau* of pink satin. The *corsage* is the Anglo Greek style, now preferred to the Apollo-Greek; it is made delicately chased round the bust, where it is finished by a full plaiting of blond, in place of a tucker. The sleeves are long and wide, made of *tulle*, and discover a short sleeve beneath of pink satin. A sash, *a la turque*, is tied on the right side with a small bow, whence depend long ends with a very broad and rich fringe, which sometimes of gold. The head dress is a asiatic turban of pink gauze, beautifully folded and confined across the forehead with a pink satin *bandeau*, fastened by a pearl buckle in front. A bird of paradise plume waves gracefully over the right side. The ear-rings and necklace are of fine, large Oriental pearls. The bracelets are wrought *a l'antique*, in emerald and gold, and fastened by a valuable pearl brooch.

EVENING VISITING DRESS.—A pelisse of a coloured taffety, elegantly trimmed down the bust, and on each side of the skirt in front with a rich row of French puffing; round the border are three rows of this puffing, set quite close together, so as to form a beautiful kind of *bouillon*. The sleeves are made to fit almost loss to the arm, and the *muncherons* represent a divided melon.—The pelisse buttons all the way down the front, with small buttons, of the same material as the dress. A sash of ribbon of the same colour, encircles the waist, with long ends in front: the pelisse is made without any collar; but a broad muslin *colerette* falls over, trimmed with fine lace; this collar is also worked just above the lace in embroidery. A fine lace *cornette*, discovering very little of the hair, is worn under a coloured bonnet of *gros de Naples*, with a beautiful drooping plume of white feathers. A coral necklace, a gold chain, with small watch in a vermillion enamelled case, seals and other trinkets depending, and rose coloured satin slippers, complete the costume.

(*From Ackermann's Repository of Arts, Fashions, &c. &c.*)

HEAD-DRESS.—1. Bonnet of royal purple berry velvet or *velours spingle*; the brim broad and flat, with a corded satin edge; the crown high and rounded at the top, and partially covered with a *fichu* of velvet, bound with satin nearly half an inch in breath, and ornamented with a small twisted silk cord of the same colour; the trimmings in front are large, and finished the same manner; the centre one is long and narrow, and placed perpendicularly, concealing the termination of those on each side; bows of pearl-edge satin ribbon are disposed about the crown; long strings of the same inside the brim.

2. Black velvet dress hat, bound with gold lace; from a small bow in front, the brim forms double, and small white marabouts are introduced between; it is closed behind in a similar manner; broad gold band round the crown, and at the top four curved ornaments, bound also with gold lace; marabouts in front and on the right side.

3. Tartarian turban, formed of a richly shaded stripe silk kerchief.

4. Cap of pink and white *crepe lisse*, with double border and [redacted]rings of the same; the crown is high [redacted] of the white *crepe lisse*, full, and arranged by five flat pink satin bands placed perpendicularly, and inserted in the pink satin band at the bottom of the caul: the front is formed by *bouffants* of alternate pink and white *crepe lisse*, interspersed with pink satin ornaments of a papilionaceous shape, with a profusion of winter cherries, or *alkekengi*, and rosebuds above.

EVENING DRESS.—Plain colour velvet dress: the *corsage* plain across the bust, and drawn to the shape with a little fulliness at the waist; high in front, and falling rather lower on the shoulders, and finished with gold embroidered lace round the top; the sleeves are short, with epaulettes formed of heart shaped leaves, trimmed with blond; attached are long full sleeves of white gauze, regulated in front by ribbon velvet passing from under the arm to the lower part of the sleeves, which is confined by three velvet bands round the arm, each fastened by a bow and gold clasp; blond ruffle at the wrist. At the bottom of the skirt is a broad band of satin of the same colour, with small silk cord laid across forming squares; gold embroidered *ceinture*, fastened in front with antique gem. African turban of lilac *barege*, richly embroidered in gold, with a band of gold round the head, and supporting the folds over the right ear. The hair parted from the forehead, and three or four large curls on each side. Necklace of medallions in enamel, united by tripple chains of gold ear-rings to correspond. English Thibet square shawl with embroidered corners. Short white kid gloves; white satin shoes.

LONDON CHYMICAL SOCIETY.

The inauguration of the officers of this Society was performed last night at the City of London Tavern, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of ladies and Gentlemen, the greater part of whom had become members of this institution for the promotion of one of the most useful and important branches of scientific knowledge.

At half-past seven o'clock, the President, Dr. BIRKBECK, entered the room, accompanied by the Vice-Presidents and Committee.

Mr. MARCET, the Chairman of the Committee, took the chair, for the purpose of opening the business of the Society. He announced that the labours of the Committee for the formation of the institution had terminated; and the Secretary then read their report, which detailed the origin and preliminary progress of the business of the Society.

Dr. BIRKBECK then took the chair, and delivered an eloquent introductory lecture, explanatory of the objects of the Society, and of the general principles of chymistry, illustrating as he went on by practical experiments the elementary parts of his discourse. There was perspicuity in this lecture which was very creditable to the President. He did not, after the fashion of higher and more pretending names, consume a large portion of the time of his auditory with a disquisition upon the *etymology* of the term *chymistry*, but went at once like a practical man, intending to convey as much useful information as he could through the popular and compendious medium of a lecture, to apply the principles of chymistry to the great phenomena of nature, and to show their more immediate and essential connexion with the business of life, at once stimulating and directing those who had taste and application for such a pursuit, to those sources of inquiry where alone they could competently obtain the information which they sought. He described the universe as being pregnant with increasing variety, and explained the progressive decomposition of matter, which is in constant action. He then explained the two distinct series of the phenomena belonging to the planetary system, and to the animal world—the one fixed and immutable, the other actuated by motion, perceptible and imperceptible. The object of chymistry, he described, as being to discover and explain the changes of integral particles of different bodies, and their action on each other; and he enlarged upon the necessity of promoting that object by such a co-operation as the present Society afforded, combining scientific with practical men. Even the value of the ladies in the pursuit of this study, he dwelt upon, and alluded to the works of Miss Lowrie, to Mrs. Marcet's *Conversations on Chymistry*, and to Mrs. Fulham's book upon combustion, as illustrative of their powerful assistance. It was in vain, he said, to explore who were the remote and antediluvian founders of science, who invented the first plough, or hollowed out the first canoe, although it was necessary to touch upon the historical progress of the particular science which this Society was established to promote. The learned Doctor then took a rapid view of the operations of chymistry in the middle ages, when in the hands of the alchymists, who worked so much delusion by a combination of ignorance and knavery, and distinguished the practical from the impracticable parts of their study—the failure of their success in endeavouring to make gold, but the importance of their discovery in making Dresden china. The first book of real practical information which he quoted was that published in the year 1650, entitled *Physica Subterranea*; and from that he passed to the enumeration of the labours of the illustrious Lavoisier, and from thence to the experimental labours and discoveries of Sheote, Black, Bergman, Cavendish, and Priestly, concluding the list of Scientific benefactors of our times with the name of Sir H. D[redacted] whose importance [redacted] a warm panegyric. He then briefly considered and explained the laws of attraction and repulsion, and illustrated the former by exhibiting two pieces of lead, the smooth surfaces of which were brought in contact by the adhesion of what is called cohesive force, and he demonstrated the latter by showing the repulsion evinced by the bursting of the particles of a glass drop when broken in a particular manner. It was this principle of repulsion which he explained kept gaseous matter in a state of elastic fluidity. The learned Doctor then explained the principles of the two kinds of attraction—of electricity and magnetism, and their opposite polarities, and opposite forces; and proceeded to illustrate what is termed the attraction of composition, by exhibiting the combination of two drops of mercury, and the mode of combining powder of magneria with water by a solution of nitric acid. He next pointed out the connexion between mechanical force and chymistry, by experiments made in the receiver of an air-pump, by combining the pressure of air with fluids, such as porter, water, &c. His experiments explanatory of the principle of Manton's percussion-gun were extremely curious, by showing the effect of particular combination of sulphur with a preparation of copper, which produces detonation. The principle of what is called instantaneous light he also explained, by showing the result of the application of a drop of sulphuric acid upon two parts of sugar and one of chlorate of potash. He praised the principle of Bowne's newly-invented pneumatic engine, which was a striking instance of the effect of a primary expension of a burning elas-gas, capable of leading to important consequences. The learned President next described the various qualities of alkali and acids, and illustrated his description by a number of very curious, and for the most part, succesfully conducted experiments. He concluded by exhibiting specimens of the great modern discoveries—portable gas, the safety-lamp, and the protection of copper bottoms from the decomposing power of salt water: he bestowed the warmest praise on Sir Humphrey for these two last most beneficial discoveries.

The lecture did not terminate until ten o'clock, and was loudly and deservedly applauded.

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JAMES II.

(From a Paris Paper.)

In announcing that the remains of James the Second, King of England, had been found at St. Germain-en Laye, we believe we remarked, that it seemed to us George the Fourth would display a noble generosity by offering to the manes of an unfortunate Monarch some striking proof that he took an interest in the discovery The wish we expressed was not expressed in vain: the English Ambassador was ordered to pay all respect to the mortal remains and James M. Paterson, Bishop of Cybastra and Edinburgh, *in partibus* was invited to preside at the ceremonies which took place at St. Germain on Thursday, the 9th inst. M. Shelon, a Catholic Gentleman, represented the British Ambassador; Marshal M'Donald the Sardinian Ambassador; the Duke Fitz-James, the Abbe Melfort, and many other English and French persons of distinction, were present on this occasion. The Bishop celebrated Mass, assisted by the Ecclesiastics of his nation, and pronounced a discourse, in which he dwelt on the misfortunes and the courage of a religious Prince, and on the magnanimity of the present King of England. It was really a singular spectacle to behold such honours rendered to a Stuart by a Prince of the House of Brunswick; and George IV. by conduct so noble, seems to atone for the rigor of his ancestors. On the subject the Bishop of Cybastra offered some reflections which were equally wise and pious, and remarked that England had given to our Princes, and to many French refugees, the same air which Louis XIV. had granted to James the Second, and to the English devoted to his cause.

We see with pleasure, that the French Guards were ordered to render to the remains of James the Second the honours due to Royalty. The heart of the Monarch, that of his Queen, and that of their youngest daughter, who died at the age of nineteen, remain in the Chapel of the Scotch College in Paris.

In Manchester within the last eighteen months a rapid change has taken place in waggons. Numbers of the old vehicles are, to be sure, still seen about the streets, but many of the calenders and dyers have totally abandoned them, and now exhibit light spring caravans with handsome half bred horses, driven, at their ease the speed formerly customary, by a man seated on the front. Several of the principal bleachers, too, have adopted for the conveyance of goods to and from their works, carriages mounted on springs, and one house (that of Messrs Ridgeway and Nephew) sports a waggon driven four-in-hand, the horses attached to which, judging from a transient glance, would do honour, either for speed or appearance, to any mail coach in the kingdom. This spirit of improvement has extended, even to our common carriers, and some of these use for collecting goods, in lieu of carts of the old fashion, light spring-waggons drawn by two horses abreast, whose pace admits of the time necessary to load vehicles being diminished at least one half. In short, so rapidly has the change taken place, that we are inclined to think a very few years more will see it perfected and that at no distant period the old snail paced horses and heavy carriages will be entirely abandoned This result will be owing, in a great degree, to a more general perception as to the truth of the maxim that "dispatch is the soul of business."

The immense [illegible] charged for steam engines deterred many persons from employing capital from embarking therein. There are not more than three steam engine manufactories in France, the largest of which is in Paris, and belongs to Cassimir Perrier, and other French and English capitalists. The engines are there charged double the amount which is paid in England. In intrinsic quality they resemble our own; but although this manufactory is superintended by an Englishman, the French workmen know so little how to handle iron, that the engines are anything rather than specimens of perfection, as to outward appearance. Many private gentlemen in France have had small steam engines erected on their grounds for the more plentiful supply of water. Lafitte has one at an estate near Paris, which cost him upwards of 80,000 francs.

We learn from good authority that the diminution on the Assessed Taxes for the last year in the county of Devon alone, amounts to nearly fifty thousand pounds (49,869.)

An action was brought at the Lancaster assizes, for damages in consideration of a valuable pointer, which was shot by a general order of the mayor of Wigan, under the recent alarm of hydrophobia. Mr. Justice Hullock told the jury there was no law that authorised the sweeping notice of shooting all dogs; but it certainly was highly proper that persons should guard against this dreadful complaint as far as in their power, by keeping their dogs tied up, especially after proclamation had been made. The jury gave one farthing damages, which carries costs.

Dr. MacCulloch, *in describing Nairn*, says, "As to Nairn, what can I say? They build ships in ditches in the sand, and cut them out when ready. Part of the people speak Gaelic and the rest English, because it is the Highland boundary. The baker and the brewer are not so rich as at Inverness, and the attorney, being poorer, is probably a greater rogue. Those who trust to the apothecary die of him here as elsewhere; the old maids abuse their neighbours; and those who have the misfortune to come into the town, get out of it again as fast as they can."

Upon which the editor of the Inverness Courier makes the following remarks.—" In some instances the Doctor scruples not at the means whereby he may produce effect; he is fond of strong contrasts between light and shade; and provided he says a smart thing, he gives himself no concern about its accuracy. His remarks on the town of Nairn are distinguished alike for their petulance and ill-humour. There is about as much truth in them, as in his assertion that his horse got nothing to eat between Tongue and Cromarty."

Irish Fisheries.—The fishing wherries from Rush, Skerries, and Balbriggan, have returned from the fishery laden gunnel deep with herrings of the finest quality. This is the earliest return ever known—hitherto those vessels going out on the bounty seldom returned for several months later; and then, most frequently, with deficient or nominal cargoes, The greater number of these vessels will return again to the fishery after discharging their present cargoes, and thus realize double produce. This early and prosperous result is owing to the very efficient outfit of the excellent vessels belonging to these harbours, which outfit the bounty so wisely granted by Parliament enabled these poor but valuable seamen to accomplish.—*Dublin Mercantile Register.*

GLASGOW HERALD.—October 4.

COTTON WOOL.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

An article of the very first importance to the commerce and manufactures of England has recently been raised in Egypt, and to such an extraordinary extent as to have surpassed all expectation. We allude to *cotton wool*, not of the usual coarse kind hitherto grown in Egypt, but of a very superior quality, raised from Brazil seed. The first essay was made by order of the Pasha, in the year 1822, when the crop yielded about 25,000 bags, of two cwt. each. A few bags of this cotton, sent to Liverpool on trial, were sold at the rate of from 11 to 13 pence per pound. Some thousand bales have, in the interval, been sent to France, Italy, and the south of Germany. In 1823 the crop was so abundant, that after supplying the demands of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, it is calculated that at least 50,000 bags may be exported to England in the course of the present year; and the Pasha is still extending the culture of this useful plant, on tracts of country long neglected, by clearing out the ancient canals and digging others, which communicate with the Nile; so that the crop of the present year is expected to double that of the preceding, and in future years will, in all probability, equal the whole of what is now imported from America, to which it is by no means inferior; and as the plant is not exposed to frost or injurious rains, as in most other countries, it is therefore less precarious.

This new source of supply acquires additional importance from the consideration, that it will be brought to England in British shipping, and will lead to a material increase of our export trade to Egypt. As the greater part of this cotton will be carried to the port of Liverpool, where a considerable quantity has already arrived, for the supply of the Lancashire manufactories, the mayor of Liverpool thought it right to convene the physicians of that town, and to request them to consider, and report their opinion, with regard to the danger of introducing the plague; and also as to the precautions which it might be necessary to take, it being well known that cotton-wool is an article peculiarly susceptible of receiving and transmitting the infection, provided it be infectious, a point on which doctors disagree. The Liverpool physicians in their report state, 'that the introduction of the plague would be the greatest and the most dreadful of all calamities; that if once introduced, it would be extremely difficult, if not almost impossible, to arrest its progress, or to confine it to places within narrow limits, in consequence of the rapid, extensive, & incessant communication which exists between all parts of the country; and that if it were to prevail to any considerable extent, it would be attended with such destruction of human life, and, from the inevitable suspension of all commercial intercourse with the infected districts, with such ruin, distress. and desolation, as were never before experienced in this country.' In consequence of this alarming report and opinion, a proper quarantine establishment either has been, or is about to be, formed in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, intended to avert so terrible a calamity as the physicians have contemplated, and which the establishment of Standgate Creek, during more than a century, proves can so easily be guarded against, as is done in all the Mediterranean states. In fact cotton-wool, cotton-yarn, mohair yarn, and Turkey carpets, have from time immemorial been imported into London without danger; and, under similar precautions, what cause for apprehension can there be at Liverpool? Even in Turkey and in Egypt the plague prevails only at a certain season of the year—like the yellow fever of the West Indies, New Orleans, and other parts of America, whence cotton-wool is received at Liverpool in great quantities, without performing any quarantine or exciting any fear; while in Italy the yellow fever of the new world is dreaded as much as the plague. England, in our opinion, has in her climate alone a protection; and though precautionary measures are prudent, (while the doctrine of contagion prevails), the experience of the last century shows there is no just ground for alarm. It appears, also, that the Pasha of Egypt, who, unlike his brother Mahommedans, is no fatalist, and who prefers his own interest to the prejudices of his religion, is about to establish a lazaretto at Alexandria, with a view to extirpate the plague from his dominions.

It is a remarkable fact, that though some of the men in the French and English armies were infected with the plague during the campaign of 1801, it gradually diminished under the regulations of the English board of health, till it totally ceased in 1803, and the whole of Egypt remained perfectly free from it during the succeeding ten years. In 1813 it re-appeared, supposed to have been brought from Constantinople, since which Egypt has been visited annually in the spring with this calamity. There are several curious anomalies connected with this extraordinary disease, which many medical men view in a less alarming manner than the Liverpool physicians. The vessel, for instance, which was supposed to have brought the plague to Malta in 1813, was navigated back to Alexandria by volunteer seamen, without losing a man; and on being delivered up there to the owners, the whole cargo, consisting of flax, and other supposed contagious articles, was lauded by the native Arabs, with perfect impunity. We have little doubt, therefore, that by the establishment of a regular quarantine, the Pasha will gradually liberate Egypt from this dreadful scourge, and entitle himself to the gratitude of mankind.

THE SCOTSMAN.—Oct. 16.

MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.

Cupar 11th Oct.—This being the day fixed by the provincial Grand Master for Fifeshire, for laying the foundation stone of the mouument to be erected on Mounthill, in this neighbourhood, to the memory of the late Earl of Hopetoun, much interest was excited to witness the interesting ceremony. Our venerable Lord Lieutenant arrived to breakfast betwixt nine and ten, and the Earl of Rosslyn, the Provincial Grand Master, shortly afterwards. A little after eleven the procession was Marshalled by command of the P. G. M. by the Grand Tyler, consisting of the Staff of the Fife Militia, commanded by Captain Wood. Music, Drums and Fifes. The provost and Magistrates of Cupar. The Clergy. The Subscribers to the Monument, three and three. The Earl of Kellie, Preses of the Committee of Subscribers, with Supporters. Band of Music. Deputations from various Lodges. Dr. Adamson, Grand Chaplain. The Earl of Rosslyn, Provincial Grand Masters, &c. The procession moved on to the West Port of Cupar at a slow pace, where having halted vehicles were ready to convey the greatest part of the brethren to the Mount-y-elped of Sir David Lindsay. A reassembling took place on the summit of the hill, at the destined spot. The Grand Chaplain offered up a most emphatic and appropriate prayer. Lord Rosslyn, after a most eloquent eulogium on the merits of the deceased nobleman, proceeded to the consecration, with the assistance of his office-bearers, and the corn, oil, and wine were poured into the foundation accompanied with the newspapers and coins of the day. Lord Kellie, for himself and the subscribers, returned thanks; and Dr. Adamson having again prayed the procession returned in proper order, having re-marshaled at the West Port of Cupar, repaired to the town. The subscribers, along with Lord Rosslyn and the several Lodges, dined together—Lord Kellie in the chair, and spent the evening, during which many excellent speeches were made, in the utmost harmony.

THE SUN.—October 25.

Portsmouth, Oct. 23.—His Majesty's ship Ganges, 84, Capt. Edward Bruce, C. B., has arrived here, after a long and boisterous passage of thirty-three days from Bermuda, having left the place on the 14th ult. in company with his Majesty's ship Superb, 74, Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, K. C. B., which ship was proceeding to join the squadron in the Tagus. Both ships left Barbadoes on the 21st July, intending to pass the hurricane months at Bermuda, but orders arriving shortly after they left, changing their destination to England, the Scout was dispatched by Capt. Lawrence, C. B. of the Eden, senior Officer of the Leeward station, to Bermuda, with the orders; at that time the squadron were all very healthy in the West Indies. The Ganges encountered a continued series of strong easterly gales, one of which was of great severity in the chops of the Channel, during which (three days) she lay to under a try-sail. The severe weather proved, as well the good qualities of the ship as of the new main mast, which is constructed on the principles of Sir Robert Seppings. We understand the Captain and Officers speak in high terms of it, and of the excellent properties of the ship.

THE STAR.—October 28.

In Colombia, the population of which is reckoned at four millions of inhabitants there are eighteen Journals, forty new schools of mautual instruction, ten Colleges, one in each of the chief places of the ten Departments of the Republic, and three Universities, at Bogota, Caraccas, and Quito. There are taught in the schools all the sciences cultivated in Europe, except political economy, and the mechanic and industrious arts. The French language is there particularly cultivated; the public library of Bogota, which is composed of 14,000 choice volumes, contains a great number of French works.—*Brussels Paper.*

HATTON-GARDEN.

Love or Law.—*Judith O'Connell*, a true Milesian of the old stock, made a complaint in nearly the following words:—" *So plase* your Reverence, I'm come to tell you nothing but the truth I'm *kilt—ruinated*, and destroyed entirely, so I am."—Magistrate: May I ask by whom?—Complainant: Och! then your Lordship, I'll tell you that as well as I'm able, and that's but badly, Sir; *bekays*, death and the doctor are pulling me to pieces, and I'm *kilt*, as I may say, *betuxt* them.—Magistrate: You don't seem to be actually killed yet.—Complainant: No, *plase* your Lordship; but I'm on my sick bed this very minute —Magistrate: Then you possess a very extraordinary faculty to be in bed and before me at the same moment.—Complainant: I *mane*, your Reverence, that I'm fit to be there, through the *mistestation* of this *bruit* of a woman, and she isn't a woman neither, only a big baste.—Magistrate: What woman?—Complainant: Why, then, nobody, only Kate Harr gan, to be sure, and there she is herself, let her deny it if she can.

Mistress Harregan then stood forward, and a very formidable person she was, no doubt. A broad, muscular front, a hand and arm that would have done honour to a Cribb; a face bronzed by the combined effects of gin and weather, with a finely mezzotinted orb, and a few latent marks of fistic contention, gave a *tout ensemble*, not of a peculiarly delicate character. Mistress Harregan seemed fully gifted with the usual woman's weapons, and certainly made a most able defence. Witness's were called to prove, not the actual killing of the complainant, but the actual assault committed; which, however, not being satisfactorily sustained, the Magistrate dismissed the warrant.—Complainant: Then I'll go to the other Judge, and if I was to strip every stitch of clothes off my back and go naked, I'll have justice, and hang her as she deserves.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY.—November 5.

The huge Ship Columbus.—This vessel, under the command of Captain Kellar, arrived in the Downs on Monday, from Quebec. We some time ago noticed her dimensions, which we now briefly repeat, with additional particulars. The Columbus is a four-masted ship; her length 301 feet, breadth 50 feet 6 inches, depth 30 feet, 3690 tons measurement. She sailed from Quebec on the 5th Sept. and ran on shore on Bersiamitis Point, where she lost two anchors and cables, and sailed from thence 12th Sept. Many absurd stories have gone abroad concerning this ship. It has been said that she was insured at twenty five per cent. No such insurance was effected by the parties concerned, the highest sum they insured for being ten per cent. The policies alluded to at Lloyd's were mere bets, and none of them, we believe, ever exceeded twenty per cent. Her cargo has been stated at 6300 tons, instead of which it is 6,300 loads of wood, which is equal to 7,875 tons. The value of ship and cargo is estimated at £48,000, of which not more than one-third (£16,000) has been covered by insurance. Off Deal, the Columbus was supplied with an anchor weighing 71 cwt. On the voyage she became leaky, and we understand that 70 men are employed to work the pumps of this prodigious vessel.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS.

(Extracted from the Historical Works of Acosta.)

The priests and their attendants are the parties who perform the funeral ceremonies of the Mexicans. Some people among them are interred in their own gardens, or in the courts of their office houses; others are taken to the places of sacrifice on the mountains, and others are burnt and their ashes conveyed to the temples, where they are preserved. It is the custom with respect to those whose bodies are burnt after they are dead, to collect the ashes and put them in an urn, in which are placed the jewels and precious stones belonging to the deceased. Funeral songs are chaunted, and the bodies, before they are destroyed by fire, have a number of ceremonies performed around them. In the places where these things are executed, much feasting takes place, while the body lies in state, if the deceased be a rich man, mourning habits are given to every one who attends the funeral.

When any one of condition dies, the body is put into a room, until all the friends of the deceased are assembled, and then presents are offered to it as though it was living. Should the deceased happen to be a King, or a man at the head of a city, a number of slaves are put to death according to the rank of the party, in order that the deceased may be properly attended in the other world. The priest or chaplain is also sacrificed (for it is the practice for every great man to have a priest residing in his house, to administer to him religious consolation), in order that the deceased may not be neglected in the other world. His cooks and many of his servants are likewise killed, and even the younger brothers of the defunct are not spared.

The obsequies last ten days, during which time there is much lamentation among the deceased's friends. On a kind of shield are painted the marks of the trophies or honours which the deceased obtained either in war or in government. These shields are borne before the body in the procession, to the temples, which are decorated for the occasion. Incense is burnt by the priests, hymns are sung by the choristers, drums are beat by persons appointed to take a part in the ceremonies, and the lamentations of the relations and vassals are heard mingling with the confused noise thus produced. The chief priest is ornamented with a number of gay trappings, after the decorations of the idol to which he is attached.

* * * *

That body which is destined to be burnt is borne to the appointed place, where a quantity of wood is piled, and to which fire is set, when the body is properly adjusted upon it. As soon as the whole is reduced to ashes, a priest, dressed in a fearful garb, with extraordinary gestures, advances and mingles the ashes together by means of a large wand. Then the ashes are collected, and the ceremonies which have been already described take place.

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